The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTALISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 86. MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS THE DAY.

—A petition is circulation in St. Louis for the pardon quire.

—The fast service is growing in popularity. No'and now calls for it.

—The Pacific steamer China was attached at San Fr on Saturday by the Panama Railroad pany.

—John E. Owe eps on acting, he says, not because res for money, but because he wants "how much of the darned stuff" he can rake together."

—The *Messager aris* in an article on the Egyptian fin question on Saturday says that Eng and France isolated cannot bring a definite answer. They must act in ert.

—Frank Rober arres Gautz, and George Erber, of port, Ky., opposite Cincinnati, were dro d in the Ohio river on Saturday while tempting to land a boat. The boat wawn under a barge.

—It has been d by the counsel for the plaintiff in Moulton-Beecher case to take an app from Justice Dickman's decision on the murrer of the defendant, which has sustained by the Court.

—G. W. Wheeler sident of the La Crosse National Bank ich is reported to have defrauded its pa out of $125,000, gave himself up on Sday, and was held by United States Co sioner Hoyne in $50,000 bail.

—Chicago people aginning to inquire how much longer the and Jury is going on in its wild, untamed ree. The *Journal* says it "has more than a cat. It ruminates for a short in the country, then gathers itself up, and pounces on some new victim."

—The hotel clerk, (seemingly bland and beautiful young who turns the register to wards you, ands you a pen with the air of one who gers reluctantly in this earthly home, to grief at last. They've caught making too free with the cash drawer e safe of the St. Louis Hotel.

—Before leaving Peterburg Miss Cary received some es presents, among them a large pend with an immense diamond in the cen surrounded by two rows of smaller nts; and another handsome pendant, a large pear surrounded by diamo ic four very handsome bracelets, an end of lesser gifts.

—The Czar of Ra is ready to greet Victoria as Empre India, recognizing in that title, when umed by the Queen of England, the "ete fitness of things." It may possibly reco the anti-imperialism of England to the dignity of their sovereign when they w that it is approved of by such an emi authority as Alexander of Russia.

—A gigantic r has just been exposed in Paris, and fi wo persons implicated had been arrest last accounts. It was a conspiracy a en the octroi or custom officers (whose y it is to tax all articles coming into the), the vendors and the inspectors appo to them. Information of the stealings be been only $100,000 a year. Think ity persons combining to steal such a co ptible sum as that!

—It is just nator Boyer, of Clearfield, to say that plenies having made a specific offer of rey to Representative Andre, of Er to influence the latter's vote on the m bill. The Senator says he had some versation with Mr. Andre about the c price which some unknown parties were paying for votes, but it was only for the ausement of the old man, and quite aside om any purpose of bribery. How play!

—Recen statistics published by the *Oberkirchenrat* or Council to the High Church in Prussia, w the decrease of religious sentiment in that country since the success obtained by Prince Bismarck in his anti-ecclesiastic campaign. The fact is evidenced as well the Protestant as in the Catholic church, d it explains the opposition manifested ainst the May Laws by Protestant ministe in Germany. These laws require that all marriages be first celebrated before a civil icial. Then, during the last three months 1874, which was the first quarter under the operation of the new law, the statistics how that one out of every three marriages among people formally classed as Protestants was celebrated without religious ceremony. The statistics of baptism are somewhat more favorable. Five out of every Protestant infants in Prussia are baptid in the usual way. In Berlin only one-fifty of the legal marriages have been subsequently confirmed by the church ceremony.

—Justice tallies one again against the Molly Magures. Kelly has been convicted at Much Chunk of murder in the first degree and will most likely have to swing at the same times with his accomplice Doyle, on the 4th of May. Kerrigan, the remaining one of the three indicted for the cowardly murder of a mine boss at Summit Hill, has made a full confession. Having fired one of the shots, but only pointed out the victim and helped the assassins to escape, he may get off with imprisonment for life, in view of the fact that through his evidence the murderers of various other parties in the coal region have been fairly started on the road to the gallows, and the whole order of banded Thugs so thoroughly frightened that there are hopes of completely breaking it up. A Mollie, accidentally killed in the mines at Locust Gap lately, has been refused burial in consecrated soil because of his connection with the murderous gang. With the law-officers fighting them vigorously on one side and the priests assaulting them on the other, these cowardly banditti cannot long hold out.

—The New York *Tribune*, speaking of the charge made against General Meigs, says: "If there is or has been in Washington, within the last fifteen years, a civil or military officer who has enjoyed a reputation that has been above suspicion, that officer has been the Quartermaster General of the Army. His very name has been a terror to rings, dishonest claimants and swindling contractors. With opportunities and temptations greater than those of almost any other official during the war, no breath of suspicion was ever raised against him, and to suppose that as late as 1874 he should make such an infamous proposition as Mr. Webster described to a perfect stranger, and for such a paltry sum as could possibly be paid out of an appropriation of $30,000, was simply incredible. General Meigs was at once summoned before the committee, and positively denied any such conversation. He also brought all his letters and papers touching the case and laid them before the committee. The most charitable explanation of Mr. Webster's testimony, and indeed the only explanation, since no one seemed to think he was telling the truth, is that he originally misunderstood General Meigs, and that his troubles since have caused him to exaggerate his original mistake."

—The wife of General Benjamin F. Butler, of Lowell, Mass., died at the Massachusetts General Hospital, in Boston, at an early hour on Saturday morning. For a number of years Mrs. Butler had suffered from a swelling in her neck, and her friends were led to suppose, from her medical advisers at Washington, that it was the enlargement of the gland. Mrs. Butler and the General arrived at the Tremont House, Boston, from Washington on Tuesday night last, and a consultation of Drs. Cabot, Gay and Knight was had the following day when it was decided an operation should take place. She was accordingly removed to the hospital, and at eleven o'clock on Thursday last the operation was performed. Instead of the sufferings proceeding from an enlargement of the gland a cancer was discovered, the roots of which had encircled and penetrated the windpipe, leaving but little space for the functions of breathing to be carried on. The doctors' skill was baffled by the cancer and the General was informed that nothing could be done to save the life of his wife. Mrs. Butler was a very excellent and worthy lady, a devoted mother and an affectionate wife, and among her most intimate acquaintances was highly esteemed for her domestic virtues. She was about fifty-five years of age, and leaves three children to mourn her loss. She was a daughter of Mr. Israel Hildreth, of Lowell, and while on a visit to Brooklyn, N. Y., became enamored of the stage. She made her debut in New York, August 10, 1837, and retiring in 1842, after playing a star engagement at Louisville. She was soon after married to General Butler.

—The Presidential fever is playing the very deuce with Washington society, and estranging old friends. If Brown expresses his admiration for Morton, Jones immediately informs Blaine that Brown is his enemy, and employs a detective to prove that this same Brown robbed a hen-roost twenty years ago. The detective pockets his fee, and then confidentially informs Brown that Jones is at work to ruin him because he won't cheer for Blaine, but for $100 proof can be obtained that Jones, in early life, stole a sheep. Having pocketed his fees, the detective, for a pecuniary consideration, imparts his knowledge to the ubiquitous and enterprising correspondent of some independent paper, who has the "facts" elicited by a special sub-committee of information, under a pledge that no other news-gatherer shall know anything about them. So the next day the readers of the favored journal learn that unquestionable evidence has been given that Col. Jones, the Chief of the Ramrod Bureau of the War Department, has for years been feeding his family on stolen mutton, roasted on Government ramrods, while Rear-Commodore Brown, the chief of the Spars and Rigging Bureau of the Navy Department, has been using jib-booms as roosts for chickens which he has had stolen in Upper Maryland for the table of Secretary Robeson.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

The University Boat Race.

THE INSURRECTION IN BOSNIA SPREADING.

Terrible Atrocities by the Rebels.

Insurrections in Algeria and India.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Boat Race.

LONDON, April 8.—Early in the forenoon an unprecedented crowd flocked from every direction to all points on the river from which a view of the course could be had. All traffic on the river was suspended. Both crews were in splendid form. Hobart, of Exeter, replaced Williams, of Corpus, as No. 3 in the Oxford boat. Oxford won the toss for choice of positions, and chose the Middlesex side. A start was effected at two o'clock. The Cambridge got away first, rowing thirty-seven strokes per minute, but very steadily. Oxford commenced with thirty-five strokes without apparent effort. Cambridge drew clear away in the first quarter of a mile, but at Cravenpoint Oxford diminished the lead to a quarter of a length. When each boat was rowing thirty-six strokes per minute both quickened slightly. Crab Tree, one mile and a furlong from the starting point, was reached in four minutes and fifty-eight seconds. Both crews now settled down to steady work. Hammersmith bridge, four furlongs further on, was reached in eight minutes and thirty-one seconds, with Cambridge a clear length ahead. At the Dove, two furlongs from Hammersmith bridge, Cambridge was still further ahead, and the race was virtually over. Cambridge rowed steadily, increasing the lead two or three lengths at Chiswick church. At Barnes Oxford made a last struggle, quickening her stroke to a little over forty, but the boat did not answer to the spurt, and Cambridge kept fully three lengths ahead. Barnes Bridge, three miles and a half from the starting point, was reached in sixteen minutes and forty-eight seconds, from which point the boats rowed in uniform style to the ship, which was reached in twenty minutes nineteen seconds. Oxford eased up just before the gun was fired, but Cambridge really won by a little over three lengths.

TURKEY.

The Insurrection in Bosnia Spreading.

VIENNA, April 8.—The *Tagblatt* has advices from Bosnia which assert that the insurrection in that province is spreading. The district of Bosca has joined the movement. Fighting was reported there yesterday.

Herzegovinians to Resume Hostilities.

It is stated the Herzegovinian chiefs have left Suttorria and rejoined their bands. They intend to resume hostilities against the Turks on the 11th inst., when the truce expires. Baron Rodich has returned to Ragusa.

Atrocities by Bosnians.

The *Political Correspondence* publishes from reliable sources some extraordinary details of atrocities committed by Bosnian insurgents upon Mahomedan and Christian inhabitants for refusing to take part in the insurrection. It is alleged that several villages in Chleona have been destroyed by fire, and that two Gend'Armes and a Turkish bolek-keeper with his wife and four children were burnt alive. It is also stated that a Christian who persistently refused to obey the injunctions of the insurgents was massacred with his whole family.

After enumerating other instances of atrocities, the paper proceeds to relate that a party of insurgents made a raid on the Kroupa Districts, setting fire to two hundred houses in Pasnitza and killing more than two hundred innocent persons. The Christians suffer equally with the Mahomedans.

A Crisis Approaching.

LONDON, April 10.—The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says the crisis of the insurrection is evidently approaching. If Austria does not interfere the insurgents will be reinforced by Bosnian and Servian allies. If Austria does interfere Russian sympathizers and the Czar may be expected to use their influence in favor of what they consider a national cause. Austria will most probably abstain from active intervention, but will prevent the passage of supplies across the frontier.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Odessa represents that the insurrection in Bosnia and Croatia is assuming dangerous proportions. The majority of the insurgents are veterans of the Austrian militia. The Governor of Bosnia advised the proclamation of a holy war. He has been recalled. The intelligence is so alarming that the Russian Government is afraid to publish it in Odessa.

INDIA.

Agrarian Outbreaks.

LONDON, April 10.—A telegram from Calcutta to the *Times* reports that serious Agrarian outbreaks have taken place in the Busar District of Madras. Thirty thousand peasants are assembled, and troops have been dispatched to restore order.

A Battle.

Intelligence has been received that the Ameer of Cabul has defeated his rebellious feudatory, the Ameer of Maimena. The latter lost 3,000 men in the battle.

FRANCE.

The Election in St. Dennis.

LONDON, April 10.—The *Times'* dispatch from Paris says a second ballot will be necessary in St. Dennis, where an election for Deputy was held yesterday.

Insurrection in Algeria.

An insurrection has broken out in the desert portion of the province of Constantine, in Algeria. Troops have been sent to the scene of the disturbance.

RUSSIA.

The Rumored Abdication.

LONDON, April 10.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the Augsburg *Allegemeine Zeitung* maintains that the Czar really intended to abdicate, but the idea was abandoned in consequence of the restoration of his health.

ITALY.

Garibaldi Accepts a Donation.

ROME, April 9.—Gen. Garibaldi has written a letter to Prime Minister Depretis, accepting the donation of 100,000 lire offered him by the nation and King some time ago.

A LIBERTINE'S AWFUL WORK.

The Author of a Sister's Shame and of a Brother's Murder Dying in His Sin.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—About 6 o'clock this morning a shooting affray occurred at 2922 Pine street, between a young man named Samuel Shaw, aged 18 years, and W. W. Jilz. Shaw was shot in four places, and he died from his wounds several hours after the affray. Jilz was shot twice and his wounds are believed to be mortal. The cause of the shooting was the alleged seduction of Shaw's sister by Jilz. It appears that he caused an abortion to be procured upon the sister of the deceased. Mrs. Shaw, the mother of the young lady, has a civil suit now pending in the Circuit Court against Jilz for seducing her daughter, and a few days ago she instituted criminal proceedings against him.

Jilz is a wealthy man, but he bears a very bad reputation, having been divorced in an irregular way from one wife, it is alleged, and is now living apart from his second wife.

The circumstances of the fatal affray were detailed this afternoon, at the Coroner's inquest, by Nora Jilz, a niece of the seducer. Miss Shaw, it appears, was confined last night, and after giving birth to the child, she betrayed the identity of the author of her misfortune. When her brother taxed Jilz with his crime, the latter denounced him as a liar, and the young man immediately fired upon him, repeating the shot before Jilz could draw his weapon. Then the men grappled, and in the ensuing struggle Jilz discharged four bullets into the body of Shaw.

Public sentiment is strongly adverse to Jilz.

An Editor in Bad Company.

ROCK ISLAND, April 9.—On Friday afternoon David Van Meter, city editor of the Rock Island *Argus*, had a fight in a saloon with John Stanbach, about whom Van Meter had written an offensive article. Stanbach was knocked down and cut by Van Meter in the temple with a pocket knife. He died last night from the effects of the stab, when it was found the point of the knife had broken off in the left temporal bone. Van Meter was arrested and locked up on a charge of murder.

Maguire Wants a Pardon.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—The petition put in circulation here yesterday asking President Grant to pardon Col. Maguire is being numerously signed by all classes of citizens, and the press speak sympathetically of the Colonel. His counsel or the counsel for the Government will ask Judge Treat to-morrow for a stay of execution for thirty days.

ST. LOUIS WHISKY TRIALS.

Judge Dillon's Decision in the McKee, Maguire and Avery Cases.

Maguire Sentenced to Six Months' Imprisonment and a Fine of $5,000—Avery Not Present, and Sentence Deferred — McKee's Case Undisposed Of—The Motion for Arrest of Judgment Pronounced Informal.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—The United States Circuit Court was densely packed this morning by spectators, many of them prominent citizens, to hear Judge Dillon's decision in the McKee, Maguire and Avery cases. The Court first took up some railroad cases, and after disposing of them announced that in Maguire's case the five counts in the indictment standing against the defendant, and to which he pleaded guilty, charging him with failing to report to his superior officers certain knowledge which he possessed, would be merged in one, the offense charged in each being the same, and passed sentence of a fine of five thousand dollars, the maximum penalty, and six months' imprisonment in the county jail, the maximum penalty.

Judge Dillon then asked if W. O. Avery was present, and Judge Krum, his counsel, stated that he was not, that he could not get here on account of not having any means to pay the expense, but if the Court would defer judgment until next week he thought his client would be able to borrow money to come on. The Court allowed until next Thursday for Avery to appear.

Wm. McKee was then called, and a motion for a new trial in this case was overruled. Judge Krum stated that a motion for arrest of judgment was on file. The motion was taken up this afternoon, and argued. The point made by the counsel was that the Circuit Court had not jurisdiction of the case, the original indictment never having been remitted, as required by the statute, but only a copy upon which the defendant had been tried.

The Court stated that the point was a novel one, and required the counsel on both sides to file briefs within six days.

During the argument Judge Dillon interrupted Judge Krum, and said if the question suggested was sound, then the defendant had been acquitted on his trial, might have been tried again on the original indictment. Judge Krum admitted this, and said the same principle would be found to underlie a former trial in this court. This was taken to be a reference to Babcock's trial. The defendant in that case had pleaded and acquitted on a transcript of an indictment remitted to the Circuit by the District Court, and if the motion in the McKee case should prevail it will vitiate the proceedings in all such cases, and then Babcock may have to face a new trial on the original indictment returned to the District Court.

The point excites much interest with the profession, and the Court's decision is looked forward to with much interest. If the point is overruled the defendant may, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, carry the case to the United States Supreme Court, and this course, if taken, will be likely to postpone final action in the matter almost indefinitely.

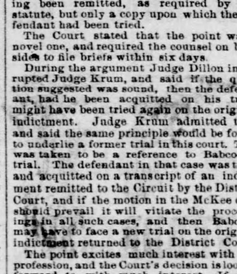
At the close of the argument Judge Dillon informed Judge Krum that the motion for arrest in this case was informal, that the motion should be to dismiss, and Judge Krum accepted the suggestion and modified the motion accordingly.

District Attorney Dyer asked the Court that the forfeiture of Avery's bond be entered, but stated if the gentleman appears on Thursday, as ordered by the Court, he would interpose no objections to setting aside the default. Avery's securities were then called, and Avery's bond set aside.

BATTLING THE BLACKLEGS.

Election Frauds in Chicago—Grand Mass Meeting of Respectable Taxpayers—The Control of the Gamblers and Desperadoes to be Opposed.

CHICAGO, April 8.—One of the most remarkable political gatherings ever held in Chicago took place this evening, when, under the leadership and by the call of one of the ward Republican clubs, the respectable element of the city met at Farwell Hall, for the purpose of endorsing the course opposed to the acts of the lawless classes who have long held sway. It grew directly out of the late town election in this city, in which an organized mob of ballot-box stuffers boldly and [illegible] the ballot-boxes and [illegible] in official [illegible] Sweitzer and [illegible] pretty the [illegible] if need be, [illegible] The meeting [illegible] expressions [illegible] capable of [illegible] packed, and [illegible] citizens of [illegible] cluding such me[illegible] Rev. Arthur Mi[illegible] Wirt Dexter, ex-G[illegible] others. It was ope[illegible] arms, if need be, to p[illegible] remarks of the speake[illegible] the gamblers and des[illegible] long controlled politics[illegible] to be done, was greeted w[illegible] as "Hang them, hang [illegible] down," &c. [illegible] Swing observed: "I hearti[illegible] muskets of Sweet, the concili[illegible] ter, and the gospel of Mitche[illegible] tions were finally adopted by an unanimous vote that to the Second ward club be entrusted the task of guarding the various polling places and empowering them, and to call on citizens for armed assistance if necessary.



TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Three Persons Killed and a Number Injured.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., April 8.—A terrible explosion occurred at the boiler shops of Shapley & Wells this evening. Charles Carter, foreman of the boiler shop, was testing a pattern boiler built for a steamboat, when it exploded with terrific force, lifting the sidewalk of the street, in front of the shop, where some boys were playing marbles and other people passing. Carter, John Maloney, the calker, and Chas. Garner, a boy, were instantly killed. Fred. Ochsenbien, a jeweler, and Samuel Ingraham, a boy, were seriously injured. Ochsenbien's injuries are about the head, and may prove fatal. The Ingrahams's eyes were destroyed, but it is thought he will live. Several persons were slightly injured.

BACK TO THE CAPITAL.

The War Department Relegated to Washington.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Orders were received here yesterday from Gen. Sherman to Gen. Whipple, the chief of his staff, to begin the removal of the army headquarters to Washington, at once. Preparations began immediately, and last night a number of large cases of papers, books, &c., were shipped. The acting chief clerk will leave for Washington to-night, and the remainder of the clerical force will leave to-morrow evening. The officers of the staff will leave next week. Pending the removal, the business of headquarters will be transacted at the War Department at Washington.

Officers of the Missouri Pacific and Atlantic & Pacific Railroads.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—The new receivers of the Missouri Pacific and Atlantic & Pacific Railroads qualified yesterday by giving bonds of half a million dollars each. They subsequently held a meeting and decided to separate the two roads, according to the decree of the Court. D. R. Garrison was elected General Manager of the Missouri Pacific, and Capt. C. W. Rogers, who was recently appointed Acting Superintendent of the two roads, was chosen General Superintendent of the Atlantic & Pacific road. Warder Cummins, Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Missouri Pacific, was appointed Acting General Superintendent of that road.

Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—A fire broke out this morning, supposed from spontaneous combustion, in the wholesale drug store of Wm. H. Brown & Bro., 25 South Sharp street, destroying the building and stock. The loss on the stock is estimated at $150,000, and on building $25,000. The damage to adjoining buildings is $25,000. Six or eight firemen were injured, but none seriously.

Fatal Shooting Accident.

OMAHA, NEB., April 9.—David Shepley, a farmer living ten miles north of the city, while endeavoring to extract a cartridge from a needle gun yesterday, accidently discharged the weapon. The charge took effect in the body of his wife, killing her instantly. They have been married but about a year, and the woman leaves a little child.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Babcock and the Safe Burglary.

He Denies All Knowledge of the Conspiracy.

Avery, the Convicted Ex-Revenue Official, Arrested.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1876.

Gen. Babcock and the Safe Burglary.

The testimony given yesterday by Col. Whitley before the House Committee on the Judiciary seeming to implicate Gen. Babcock in the safe burglary conspiracy, the latter had an opportunity this afternoon to be heard. He stated that in the spring of 1874 Solicitor Banfield called upon him, at the request of Col. Whitley, (who was at that time absent from the city,) asking him to interest himself to prevent his removal from office as Chief of the Treasury Secret Service division. Whitley had heard of efforts to displace him. Gen. Babcock saw the President and Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, and finding that there was no desire on their part to remove Whitley, Gen. Babcock requested Solicitor Banfield to telegraph to Col. Whitley to come and see him. Solicitor Banfield did so, and Whitley, returning to the city, called on General Babcock, who told him what he had done in his behalf and the result. Whitley expressed his gratitude for the favor rendered, and said if he could ever be of any service to General Babcock he must let him know. As personal attacks had been made upon him (Babcock) some time after these occurrences, charging him with fraud in the measurement of certain improvements made by the Board of Public Works, to be paid for by the Government, he recalled the conversation he had had with Whitley, and concluded to employ him to find out his assailants. Whitley coming to General Babcock's room at the Executive Mansion, to receive instruction upon that subject, General Babcock requested Whitley to see Mr. Gideon, now deceased. But Mr. Gideon never informed General Babcock that any report had ever been made to him by Col. Whitley. General Babcock said he never made any of the measurements for which he was charged by his assistants. The names of some persons who had made the attack on him in connection with this subject were, according to information received, and according to his memory, Blumenberg, Severson and Alexander, neither of whom he then knew, nor did he know either of them now.

In response to a question of the committee, General Babcock said he knew nothing about the safe burglary. If he had known it was meditated he should have taken measures to prevent it.

The committee produced a letter from Babcock to Whitley, without a date, and written in pencil, in which Babcock said that Whitley's letter had been received, he had attended to the matter at once, and before this letter reached Whitley he and his men would be paid, as "they" said they would send at once to pay them, and Gen. Babcock concluded his letter by saying something like the following: "You can wait with confidence that in the end your services will be fully appreciated." This is reported to be the substance of the original letter which Gen. Babcock explained by saying that Whitley wrote to him, that he and his men had been turned out of office and badly treated, and had not received their arrearages of pay, and asking Gen. Babcock to interest himself in this respect in their behalf. Gen. Babcock went to the Treasury and saw Solicitor Banfield, who said that whatever money was due these men should be paid. The money was due from the Government.

Gen. Babcock having been asked what he meant by using the word "they" in his letter to Whitley, replied "Nothing more than the Treasury officers under whose direction the money would be paid." He further said he did not know of other themen have been paid, and there never was a dollar of money transactions between him and Col. Whitley.

The committee also examined Albert Kunz, Ichabod Nettleship, and a New York lawyer named Sommerville. The two former substantiate the statements of Whitley so far as they knew of the details of the safe burglary transaction. Nettleship said he was assured by Whitley that [illegible] connection with General Blunt.

Mr. Chandler said Ross was suggested by the Presbyterian Board, as witness spoke to the President about him, who thought Ross would make a good man for the place.

Ex-Attorney General Williams testified that he was satisfied that there was criminal neglect on the part of Wright. The civil suit in this district was tried, and Wright was acquitted on a technicality. Criminal suits were still pending.

Gen. Routt's Case.

Gen. Routt, who has been charged, in the investigations by the Postoffice Committee, with receiving $20,000 from Sawyer, a contractor, while Routt was Second Assistant Postmaster General, has arrived in town to meet the charges before the committee. Routt has examined the testimony of the various witnesses which touch upon the charge of the payment to him, and finds that all the testimony and records, so far as records or memoranda exist, point to July, 1871, as the time of the payment, which must have been made in compensation for the lettings of that year. At that time Gen. Routt had not become an officer of the Postoffice Department, but was United States Marshal for Southern Illinois. It seems quite clear that he will be able to establish correctly an alibi, and show that the payment could not have been made to him, because such payment at that time would have been useless to the contractors. Gen Routt has always borne a good reputation as a public officer, and it is to be hoped that he will fully clear himself of this charge, which indeed, is based upon very insufficient and untrustworthy evidence.

Land Patents.

The proceedings in the House to-day were limited to the delivery of speeches, to which there were few listeners, either on the floor or in the galleries. Mr. Lawrence spoke in favor of a bill introduced by himself in relation to land patents. The bill applies mainly to military titles in Ohio and Kentucky, and provides that in all actions to recover land the patent shall, for the purposes of the statute of limitation, have effect as if issued when the entry of the land was made. It is designed to give the benefit of the limitation in those cases where there may be long delay in issuing the patent.

The Emma Mine.

To-day T. H. Park continued his testimony before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in corroboration of the statement of Gen. Schenck and in denial of Lyon's testimony, some of which he denounced as utterly false. His testimony was mostly devoted to the present condition of the mine.

Avery Arrested.

Wm. O. Avery, convicted in St. Louis of being connected with whisky frauds, was to-night arrested by the United States Marshal and committed to jail to await the proper papers for his removal to St. Louis, his bail being forfeited.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1876.

The Recusant Witness.

Hallet Kilbourne will to-morrow, through counsel, make application to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 8.—The steamship Java, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Arrived—The steamship Oder, from Bremen, and Germanic and City of Richmond, from Liverpool.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—Arrived—The steamship Ohio, from Bremen.

PLYMOUTH, April 9.— Arrived — The steamer Wieland, from New York.

BOSTON, April 9.—Arrived—The steamer Marathon, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, April 9.—The steamer City of Chester, from New York, has arrived.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Boom Bill Investigation.

SESSIONS HELD WITH CLOSED DOORS.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 9, 1876.

The Boom Bill Investigating Committee sat on Saturday, with closed doors, and will continue their sessions in future with extreme secrecy, thinking it will facilitate best the ends which they wish to accomplish, excluding press reporters and admitting none. The committee will let no more be made public till they close the investigation, which will be about the end of the present week.

We unintentionally did Stewart injustice in our report in Saturday's issue of the proceedings of the House Investigating Committee. He did not hesitate to give the name of Knight to the committee, but for proper and prudential reasons that he did not desire it to be given publicity at that time. Knight opposed the passage of the bill. Stewart voted throughout for the bill. K.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1876.

Tramps Worsted in a Fight.

A gang of tramps robbed a New Jersey Central train yesterday, and attempted to take possession of the engine. A desperate fight ensued, and the train hands being assisted by officers, thirteen tramps were finally made prisoners and lodged in jail. Some officers were badly beaten.

Challenge for a Yacht Race.

Major Elford, Vice Commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, has challenged for the Queen's cup won by the yacht America and held by the New York Yacht Club, the race to come off in June. His yacht is called the Countess of Dufferin, and is 221 tons measurement. It is believed the New York club will waive the six months' notice required under the rules, and that the race will take place.

The Fruit Prospect in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, April 9.—Secretary Kleppart, of the State Board of Agriculture, says that advices from various parts of Ohio go to show that the recent bad weather has had its expected result as far as fruit is concerned. Very few peaches will live, especially in the northern counties, so that there will not be more than one-eighth of a crop. The pear trees have not suffered so much, and half a crop may be expected. Apples, so far as heard from, are pronounced a fair yield.

Fatal Shooting Tragedy.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—T. G. Settle shot and killed Samuel Cowell at Potosi, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, yesterday afternoon, and then went home and shot himself, inflicting a mortal wound. Settle had been station agent at Potosi, and had been removed at the instigation of Cowell, who was an engineer. This created very hard feelings between the men, and was the cause of the tragedy.

Horse Racing on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Goldsmith Maid trotted against Golden Gate yesterday at the Bay District track, the latter to run one mile and five hundred and fifty yards. The Maid won in 2.19¾, beating Golden Gate three seconds.

A 500 Mile Walk.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—O'Leary, the Chicago pedestrian, about midnight completed the feat of walking five hundred miles in one hundred and thirty-nine hours and thirty-two minutes. The four hundred and ninety-fifth mile was made in 8.50.

A Fatal Fall.

EVANSVILLE, April 9.—Jas. Brown, Superintendent of the Avondale Coal Mines, fell down the shaft yesterday, and was terribly mangled. He died instantly. The mines had just been opened. The shaft is 280 feet deep. He leaves a family.

OIL REGION LETTER.

Shipments During March—The Present Condition and Outlook—Review of the Trade, Etc.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

OIL CITY, April 8, 1876.

Perhaps in no way is the increased demand for petroleum made more manifest than by the

Shipments

from the oil region, which, during last month, though restricted to some extent by the unjust discriminations in freight rates, were, nevertheless, quite large. The total amount taken from the oil district by all routes amounting in the aggregate to 593,521 barrels of forty-two gallons each, or a trifle more 19,000 barrels per day. This shows an increase of about 1,000 barrels per day over February. The following table exhibits the shipments from the region during the first three months of this and last year:

	1876.	1875.
January, bbls	659,927	441,778
February, bbls	504,996	361,000
March, bbls	593,521	714,205
Total	1,758,444	1,516,983

From this exhibit it will be seen there has been an increase this year of 241,461 bbls., and it is safe to say that this amount would have been doubled, had the facilities for shipping been better, and the discrimination in rates done away with.

Developments.

The *Derrick* this morning publishes an extended report of the developments throughout the entire district during March. From this I learn that 97 wells were completed during the month, the average daily production of which is 16¾ barrels. In February 87 wells were completed, the average of which was exactly the same. In March 11 dry holes were drilled, and in February nine. The best of these wells, as previously stated, are in the McKean district. On the first day of April 234 wells were drilling, and 200 rigs up or building. The completion of these will make business lively in the oil regions during the season, and will likely maintain, possibly augment, the present production, but that it will change very materially for several months is hardly probable. The *Derrick*, in concluding its report, says: "The scope of developments is at this moment larger in the entire oil regions than for three years, consequently the prospect of lively business may be deemed highly favorable at this period of Centennial exuberance and political investigations."

The Market

during the week has been less active than at any other time this year. A bear movement has been carried on throughout the week, with the effect of again depressing the price below two dollars. Monday and Tuesday hardly enough business was done to establish quotations: Wednesday there was a little improvement, but not more than half the usual amount of business transacted. Thursday and Friday the market was fairly active, but Saturday there was a further depreciation in values. The following table exhibits the opening, highest and closing price of United for each day of the week. Conduit and Union have ruled at 1⅛c below these quotations; Karns about the same as Union, and Grant, Relief, Pennsylvania, etc., 83c below United:

Monday	$2 10	$2 10	$2 08⅝
Tuesday	2 07¼	2 07½	2 05
Wednesday	2 04⅝	2 05⅝	2 05
Thursday	2 05	2 05	2 03½
Friday	2 02¼	2 02½	1 98¾
Saturday	1 97½	1 97½	1 96¼

Revival Work.

Considerable interest is centering in the revivals now in progress in this city. Converts are being obtained from unlooked for sources. The bagnios are giving up their inmates, young men and women are "going forward," and the Centennial year appears to be starting out in good shape.

CALIBAN.

—A special from Washington, of Saturday, says: A report prevailed on the floor of the House to-day that Secretary Bristow had resigned, the cause assigned being that Mr. Henderson stated in his recent testimony that the Secretary had written him a letter reflecting upon the President. The story created a good deal of sensation and speculation. Mr. Henderson denies that he gave any such testimony, and the story of General Bristow's resignation is unknown to his most intimate and trusted friends in Washington. He left for Louisville very suddenly on private business. The story of Mr. Bristow's resignation is denied by his friends, and there is authority for stating that the position of the Secretary in the Cabinet has lately been made entirely agreeable by the President. The latter seems at last to have repudiated the calumnies which were skilfully employed to create a break between himself and his Secretary.

—Ginx's Baby Jenkins is one of that peculiar class of statesmen who expect to make reputation by constant endeavors to call attention to themselves. His plan is to ask the Ministry delicate or difficult questions, and to make the most of the replies. The latest endeavor of this kind was in regard to difficulties between the United States and Great Britain over the fisheries question, and, being reproved in the House for his offensive language toward the American Government, he retorted with notice of a motion that the course of the Ministry is dilatory and injurious. It is not likely, however, that Jenkins' anger will overturn the Disraeli Ministry or embroil the two countries in war.

WHEN OUR LAWYERS WERE ADMITTED.

None of them in the Harness for Half a Century—Rapid Increase in the Number Recently.

The last number of the *Legal Journal* contains a list of the lawyers now practicing at the Allegheny county bar, with the date of admission of each. The list contains three hundred and three names, including the judges of all the courts. The oldest members, according to this record, are Robert Woods, Robert Robb and E. Bradford Todd, who were admitted in 1837. Alex. H. Miller and Thomas McConnell are one year younger. Those admitted in the years 1839, '43, '44 and '56 have all disappeared. George F. Gilmore alone represents 1840, Marshall Swartzwelder '41 and Robert Arthurs '47. John Barton has been at it since '45, and David Reed, Bruce, Marshall, Sweitzer and H. Brady Wilkins since '46. R. B. Carnahan represents '48, Wm. B. Negley '49, John Coyle and John H. Hampton '50, Hill Burgwin '51, Acheson, Bailey, and J. F. Slagle '52, A. M. Brown '53, R. M. Gibson and George Shiras, Jr., are of the stock of '55. S. A. Purviance dates back to '60, Moreland to '61, G. R. Cochran '62, Steve McCandless '63, C. S. Fetterman '64, Malcom Hay, Reardon, Bayne '65, Josiah Cohen, Alex. G. Cochran '66. Judge White was admitted in '44, Kirkpatrick in '48, Sterrett, and Stowe in '49, Collier '51 and Ewing in '57.

From 1866 to '74, the yearly increase averages about fourteen. Of those admitted during the latter year there remains thirty-six. Of the '75 class there are left twenty-eight to do it honor, while the Centennial year starts with only four at the end of its first quarter, but there are plenty of them in embryo that will begin to show themselves about the close of the hot months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR

FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Full and Complete Line

GROCERIES.

T. C. JENKINS,

172 & 174

Wood Street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—SPRINGER HARBAUGH, DAVID MATHIAS and SAMUEL T. OWENS, late copartners as HARBAUGH, MATHIAS & OWENS,) late of the city of Pittsburgh, Bankrupts, under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all their debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested to appear on the 1st day of May, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., before Samuel Harper, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., to show cause, if any they have why discharge should not be granted to said Bankrupts.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

SEVENTH AVENUE HOTEL,

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Will open for the reception of Guests on or about APRIL 15, 1875. d65

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JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 113.

THE committee investigating the Boom bill bribery question resorted to secret sessions Saturday—an unpleasantly suggestive act.

A SENSATIONAL report has been started, that a coterie of newspaper men who ran the Liberal Convention at Cincinnati four years ago, would attempt through their friends, either to control the organization of the Republican National Convention, or organize a bolt,—the bolters to nominate candidates acceptable to the Democratic party. It is possible that the parties referred to may be absurd enough to attempt all this, but they cannot succeed in any part of it. The convention is not made up of bolting material.

THE great boat race in England has been rowed and won, and Oxford takes the rear. The race, we are told, was witnessed by a million spectators, and all England was interested in the result, while the matter created a ripple of excitement in boating circles in this country. It may seem a trivial thing for a whole nation to become so enthusiastic about, but the other side of the case appears when it is remembered that much of the hardiness and strength and physical endurance which characterizes the English race, comes from attention paid to out-door sports and athletic exercises.

MR. AVERY, under conviction for certain irregularities connected with the whisky trade in St. Lodis, was sunning himself in Washington City on Saturday, when an officer rudely disturbed his serene peace by taking him into custody, and furnishing him with a sequestered retreat behind the bars of the county jail. In explanation of this sudden curtailment of his liberty they broke the news gently to Mr. AVERY, that his bail had been forfeited, and that as soon as the necessary preliminaries could be arranged, they would give him a jaunt over the hills to St. Louis, as his presence there was a matter of some interest to the Court.

PHILADELPHIA as our exporting point is gaining steadily and rapidly. Its exports of domestic produce during March amounted to $3,675,863, an increase of one-third compared with the exports of March, 1875. About two fifth of these exports were sent out in American vessels. The countries to which the largest amounts were sent were $2,387,000 to the British Islands; $563,000 to Belgium; $156,000 to Germany; $139,000 to Cuba; $125,000 to Portugal, and $105,000 to the British West Indies. The chief articles exported were $1,600,000 of breadstuffs, $279,000 of provisions, 380,000 of petroleum, $179,000 of cotton, 199,000 of leather, $232,000 of tobacco, $132,000 of tallow, and $114,000 of cooperage.

THAT absurd charge against Quartermaster General Meigs, with reference to the use of moth exterminators in the army, will do Clymer's Committee more harm than good. The fellow who makes the charge, when called upon for his proofs, is only able to produce a batch of correspondence,—the chief feature of which is his impudent talk about "rings" and the like after he found that his preparation did not meet with favor. It is easy enough to trump up a charge and have it spread abroad over the land, but all honorable men have a detestation of the party leader, who attempts to make political capital in this way, and Mr. Clymer under this rule bids fair to come under the ban.

THAT Committee seems to be in a quandary in regard to Gen. SCHENCK's case. They hardly know whether to go into the facts relative to the value of the mine, or to stop short, with the proof that Gen. SCHENCK was in the company, and censure this as a breach of propriety in a United States Minister. The Committee have got far enough to agree that the names of the witnesses shall be handed in with a brief of what it is proposed to prove by them, and then the question of going into the case in extenso will be decided. In the meantime, those journals which were bitterly hostile to Gen. SCHENCK are toning down somewhat.

"THORNTON, of Allegheny," (Democrat) not of Allegheny *City*, as some have been led to think, but of Allegheny *county*, comes from the section around Elizabeth, up the Monongahela. He has been an ardent supporter of local option repeal, and other reforms (?), not particularly interesting himself, so far as we have learned, in any of the proper and legitimate business of either session. He has at last gotten himself into hot water, unless we are badly mistaken, and this latest exploit of his in the money-getting line, revives the story that cash was looked for by some of the investigators into the Reform School affairs, in order to mix white-wash freely throughout the report. THORNTON will have to swear pretty hard before he clears his skirts of the charge of corruption.

THE committee having in charge Mr. HOPKIN'S bill relative to discrimination in freights, will hear all interested to-morrow. We are gratified to learn that some of our strongest business men propose to go on; but we urge that every important interest in our city be properly represented. This is the time when we should press this question as strongly as possible. It has a strong hold on public sentiment, and Congress is interested and disposed to act fairly. Our members in the House are active and cordial in their support of the bill, and they have strong petitions,—but they need the personal presence of a strong delegation from this city to make personal representations of the facts in this case. We hope the several interests of our city will send forward well qualified representatives.

THAT is a nice question which just now has called out a voluminous correspondance between the United States and Canadian officials. Canada claims that, under the Treaty of Washington, it has a right to run its boats in all American canals on the border, so they could bring the boats down the Hudson to New York. It is contended by our Government that this privilege is one which cannot be granted, because neither by the Treaty of Washington nor by another treaty had the navigation of the river Hudson been allowed to British or other foreign vessels. The matter has attracted considerable attention both in Canada and in the English Parliament, but thus far the dispute has come no nearer a settlement than when it was first commenced.

CHICAGO is looking into the interesting matter of election frauds. The respectable portion of the community has at last caught a gleam of light, in reference to the best way of purifying the ballot, and has evinced a desire to take hold of the reins, and dispense with the rule of "bummerism." A large meeting was held at Farwell Hall on Saturday night. Vigilance committees were talked of, strong language was indulged in, the air was surcharged with the electricity of belligerency, and many pointed opinions were expressed as to literally taking up arms,—not figurative, but regular breech loaders—to protect the honest portion of the community in their rights. Rev. DAVID SWING, WIRT DEXTER, Ex-Governor BROSS, and such men, led the meeting. Now, if these eminently respectable gentlemen will only be as good as their word and be on hand at the primaries and afterward at the polls, it is altogether probable they can "get away" with the blacklegs, without wasting much ammunition, or filling the air with the disagreeable odor of burnt gun powder.

GENERAL PRADO, President-elect of the Republic of Peru, is reported on his way to New York, with a view of being present, at the opening of the Centennial at Philadelphia. He with the Emperor of Brazil, will constitute two distinguished guests, who can fairly claim the civilities of the entire nation. We venture, however, once again to call the attention of our people to the fact that our interests require that we should specially see to it, that the gentlemen referred to are made acquainted with the character and extent of our manufacturing resources. Peru is more interested in railroad construction, just at the present, than almost any nation on the globe, while Brazil will soon be largely engaged in the same form of enterprise. The two gentlemen above referred to are keen, discriminating observers, and will need to be satisfied with what is shown them before they can be regarded as prospective purchasers.

BOYER, (Democrat,) who succeeded WALLACE in the Senate from Clearfield county, is another of the unwashed, unterrified Reformers, who have been attempting the purchase of votes in the House against the boom bill and the lumber interests. He is the same man whom BILL MCMULLEN and his colleagues threatened to shoot on the floor of the House during the celebrated CAMERON-BUCKALEW Senatorial contest in 1863. BOYER was charged with having some idea of voting for CAMERON in that contest, when *one* vote would have changed the result and defeated BUCKALEW. He was the *one* Democrat who was expected to prove traitor to his party, and at the mouth of MCMULLEN'S pistol only was he enabled to stand up and do his duty. How he got back into the Legislature, as the successor of Mr. WALLACE in the Senate, is a mystery that we leave to our Democratic neighbors to solve. He has started out early at his old practices, but will be caught up short unless he is belied. It is only a day or two ago that he proved himself a base "copperhead" of the worst sort, in a bitter speech in the Senate, in which he ridiculed the National Guard of the State, and announced that the people of his county hated the sight of a soldier. He was most fittingly rebuked at the time by the rejoinder—that his people did not *now* hate the Union soldiers any worse than they did in the years 1861, '62 and '63.

THE RACE STRIFE.

California and its conflict of races affords a curious and instructive study, just at the present. The increased influx of Chinese, and the promise of its continuance, have alarmed the people of San Francisco, and large and excited meetings have been held, denunciatory of the immigration of Chinese to this country. The Pacific coast, with its mild, salubrious climate, is attractive to the oriental nations, and there is a constant influx, not merely from China, but from Japan, India, Farther India, the Spice Islands, and from the islands of the Central and South Pacific. The republics of South America also afford subjects for California immigration. The problem that immediately arises from this is first, and least, the corruption of language, growing out of the patois employed by the mixture of foreigners; second, the disarrangement of labor by their peculiar habits and modes of life; third, the social and moral disorganization that are attendant on their modes of life, their utter refusal to recognize the moral obligations, or even those of decency, at times, and their heathen notions. The suspicion has also been started that in the race struggle they have been under-estimated, and have very much more vitality than they have been credited with. This applies more particularly to the Spanish-American race. In Cuba, Porto Rico and Mexico its sway is as strong as ever, and it almost seems as though in pushing it out of Florida and Texas, we had increased its force elsewhere. San Francisco being by far the grandest and greatest city on the west coast, the Spanish Americans naturally centralize there, and constitute a powerful resisting element against the Chinese. It would seem to be good policy for us to stimulate it to remove to California as a power against the Chinese. The Pacific Railroad has not aided emigration in the least from the Atlantic States to California, the passage rates being simply outrageous, and when the Pacific Mail line steamers ran at reasonable rates it was bought out by the monopoly. Thus, while the Pacific Mail steamers encourage Chinese emigration, the Pacific Railroad discourages American emigration to California.

There is, however, another phase to this subject that is worthy wider attention than we have heretofore given it. The two elements involved,—direct contrast and competition. The immigrants erect or set up their temples and worship their idols, while the Christian elements have begun evangelizing processes. We venture the inquiry, is it not better for Christianity, the country, morals, and even the race, that, in place of opposing the presence of those who come to us from oriental climes, we try to reform, civilize to our standard, and particularly to Christianity those who have thus come? The experience of ages shows that one nation cannot permanently resist the inroads of others; so that our problem is not that of exclusiveness, so much as to Christianize the Pagan element that is coming to us. It is a bad confession to say that we are incapable of this, as the heathen comes among us already impressed with our arts and sciences, and even desirous of studying in our schools. We have impressed them as to our superior practical skill, and even as to our educational system. With so much wrought, we can see no good reason why they should not be reached and influenced religiously? They are certainly open to conviction, and were they properly Christianized their influence and efforts in their own country would be valuable to Christianity. We surely are not employing the best policy toward them.

FUN AND BRIBERY.

Senator BOYER and Representative THORNTON have made their defence against the declarations of several persons that they had approached them with solicitations and offers of money to vote against the Boom bill, or to dodge the vote. They were only in fun! Joviality is so frequently allied with actual bribery, and is so generally employed to test the readiness of persons to receive or repel bribes, that it becomes a very convenient defence, in cases of this character. It would answer a better purpose, however, were it not that several gentlemen did hurriedly absent themselves, just as the vote was being taken. It is even stated that Mr. ZERN only had time to get safely into the cloak room. The further dodge of recording votes affirmatively, after the bill had passed, is too transparent to deceive any one. There was more than fun in the affair. Talk of bribery cannot be bandied for a month without having something in it. There may be instances of sportive mention, and even of jocular inquiry, but when actions unite with the jest, it is evident that in such cases there is something in it. But how convenient the defence! The chief thing desired by those in charge of the affair, was to know who could be trusted, and who could not. What better method could be devised than to jocularly inquire, leaving seriousness to come in, if the party applied to showed a disposition to come down to business? We have heard of many another thing being jocularly done, that had a vast deal of seriousness in it afterward. We imagine that such was intended to be the case in this instance.

Then what a topic for fun it was. Here was a serious measure, affecting the prosperity of an important section of the State. We have no desire to injure any party in this transaction; but, very evidently, the profits arising from the rate allowed to be charged in this Boom bill, are entirely sufficient to afford a handsome income to the parties interested. The reduction proposed in the bill, as against the present charges is but twenty-five cents per thousand feet; leaving the charge at one dollar. This relief would be felt by the lumbermen, who probably would have compromised on one dollar twelve and a half cents, had the arrangement been proposed in time; but it was not offered till it was likely the present bill would pass. Then it became extremely desirable to defeat it,—at which juncture the peculiar "fun" of our good Democratic friends began to find vent. Is not the conjunction of circumstances very remarkable? The coincidence that fun should be so serviceable in the line of business is one of the strange features of the case. Then how potential this funniness was! We have read that some of CHARLES LAMB's choicest mots served to set the table in an uproar, and caused grave clergymen to laugh till their ribs ached,—but we never before read or heard of "fun" that could send a solemn Legislator to the cloak-room, or inspire another with a sudden and debilitating attack of diarrhœa. Certainly, such "fun" is dangerous, whether exhibited in Legislative halls or elsewhere, and we strongly urge that it must be sifted to the very bottom. It is too potential to be allowed to go unchecked, and may, at some important juncture entirely prevent useful legislation. We further think that considered as evidence it is exceedingly transparent.

With the Boom bill considered by itself, we have not so much interest. It pertains to a distant section of the State, and there are two sides to the question involved. But this subject of bribery and corruption stands by itself, separate and distinct from the merits of the bill. Hence we feel like inquiring why Mr. ZERN did not swear on the Bible, when giving his evidence on the question. We do not profess to be deeply versed in the question, but he is reputed to be a Catholic, and there is much uncertainty in the public mind as to just what kind of an oath a Catholic accepts as binding on his conscience. We want no "fun," at least in the evidence to be given. Yet we are well persuaded there has been, and possible may continue to be, a large measure of this element in the evidence, as there has been in other phases of this question. The investigation was the result of fun. We are reliably informed that the resolution to investigate was a piece of jocularity, which unexpectedly took a serious turn. If therefore, all the previous soliciting was "fun," and the vote on the bill, partook of the same characteristics, particularly the decision of Speaker PATTERSON, deciding that one hundred members constituted the necessary majority to pass a bill, when two members were dead, what may we expect of the evidence, unless the parties who testify are so sworn as to be sure to be bound to tell the truth? We invite the attention of the investigating committee to this branch of the subject.

The Philadelphia *Times*, which is with HERDIC, suggests another phase to all this "fun" which means more than anything we have thus far seen. It is that the Senate will not certify the bill to the Governor, so long as the House fails to purify itself from the talk of corruption which now surrounds it. This is a last and very skillful move to defeat the bill, as if it next went to the Governor, he might sign it. It is a nice question whether the Senate has power to do this; and yet, if it claimed and exercised this power, we know of no authority to reach and prevent it from exercising the control it claims to possess. Of course, so long as the bill is not properly certified to the Governor, he cannot sign it, and thus it fails to become a law. But in all this the Senate exercises a dangerous power, inasmuch as the charge best sustained is, that bribery was employed against the passage of the bill. There are charges that money was expended on both sides, and in view of the heated character of the contest, this is altogether likely. Yet the charge against the lumbermen has not been traced as yet to a reliable source, while the fact that there were approaches made to members that were of the character of bribes, does not admit of doubt. "Fun" is the only defence put in, as yet, against these charges. For the Senate to act in the interest of the parties who were so funny will be very transparent, to say the least. Of course it will assume that it only knows that talk of corruption surrounds the bill, and that it is acting in the interest of purity. We remind it to be careful that it does not act merely for Mr. HERDIC.

A REGULAR CURIOSITY SHOP.

A School Girl's Pocket—Its Capacity and Contents.

[From the Omaha Herald.]

Newspaper paragraphists and quite a number of other people have, from time immemorial, had a great amount of fun over the contents of a boy's pocket; its treasury of tops, marbles, cold biscuit inlaid with jam, lonesome pennies, bits of horse-shoes, kite strings, fly shooters, popguns and harmonicas, but they don't pursue their discoveries in the *pouche* regions. They don't, any of them, know what a pocket is, nor anything about what one can hold. We found one lying on the side walk yesterday on Sixteenth street, and at this present moment it is lying on our table, and the contents which it contained have so taken up our space that there is barely room to pen this statement, and they are amazing to the beholder. We give an inventory more for the purpose of enabling the proprietor to obtain the pocket than for any other reason, for far be it from us to exhibit such a thing merely to pander to the idle curiosity of an unmerciful and sarcastic public: Two white cotton handkerchiefs, the hems of which are bigger than the balance; a fish that is a candy fish, of many colors; one short slate pencil, black, chewed at the end, too hard at the other; one slate pencil, light mole color, chewed at both ends, and very short; and slabsided; one bit of sky blue ribbon, intended for some fellow's button-hole; two bits in currency; one piece of short, black, scolloped ribbon; one garter, without buckle, very elastic, but not long; two short pieces of barber-pole candy, one of peppermint, the other lemon; one pair of small black kids, not live ones, but gloves; one parasol tassel; a camel's hair brush; one love letter, very tender, praising the recipient and running down another girl, hence very valuable; one horse hair ring, unfinished; three hair pins; one perfumery bottle stopper; a box of breath perfume; one loose tooth, jaw; a small ball of floss and a broken crochet needle, a piece of raw cotton full of white powder; the left heel of a No. 2 gaiter; one stocking with a hole in the toe; a thimble and a nut cracker. The pocket is about the size of a flour bag, made of yellow nankeen, and can be obtained with all the contents except the two-bit note (which we have given to the poor), on application at this office.

Presence of Mind.

Danbury, says Bailey, has been fortunate in two creditable displays of presence of mind in the past week, both at fires. In the first instance the fire was in a factory. A brother of one of the firm who was absent from the village, hearing that the factory was on fire, hurried there and dashing into the office where the books and private papers were kept, reappeared twenty seconds later with an old pair of rubbers and an umbrella under his arms, which he had loaned to his brother some two weeks before. With these articles secured he stood outside the building and anxiously watched the efforts to subdue the flames.

The other fire was in a tenement on South street. One of the tenants was just returning home from work when the alarm was given. He rushed at once into the house, pushing or knocking aside all standing in the way. In a half moment he appeared, white as a sheet, lugging a pail of swill.

A Perplexed Piute.

Somebody dropped some quicksilver on the sidewalk on Main street to-day, and an Indian tried to pick it up. First he made a grab at it with his thumb and forefinger, and was astonished when he found he couldn't pick it up. He was determined to have that quicksilver any how; so he unwound a handkerchief from his hat, and spreading it on the ground got a chip and scraped the quicksilver into it. A look of triumph shot from his eagle eye as he gathered up the four corners of the handkerchief, but it was displaced by one of horror and disgust when the metal ran through the fabric like water through a sieve. Looking at the metal as it lay on the ground in a puzzled sort of way for a moment, he launched a vicious kick at it, and uttering the ejaculation used by a keno player when some other fellow makes a keno, he turned on his heel and left the quicksilver for some other untutored son of the forest to experiment on.—*Reese River (Cal.) Reveille.*

THE MUTATIONS OF POLITICS.

A Retrospect of the Last Thirty Years.

The reorganization of the New York *Express*, with younger blood and fresher vigor infused into it, as a Democratic organ with tolerable independent variations, recalls the strange mutations of American politics. Thirty years ago the *Express* had but one idol, and that was Henry Clay; and Greeley's *Tribune*, then much smaller than the *Times*, had just won a national reputation by its romantic devotion to the political fortunes of "Harry of the West." In the desperate struggle of 1844, in which Clay made the great battle of his life and lost, Erastus Brooks, the present senior of the *Express* took the editorial chair of the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, the old Whig organ of Western Pennsylvania, to lead the hosts of Clay to victory in the Keystone State, while James Brooks was abreast with Greeley in leading the Whig lines in the Empire State. The result was disaster in both States, and the final overthrow of his most beloved and most defamed political leader of our century of free institutions. The contest of 1844 was the only grand effort of the Whig party. The campaigning of 1840 was a political whirlwind, carried by log-cabins and hard cider songs. The Taylor victory of 1848 was a surrender of a great national organization to expediency. It accepted a candidate who was without political convictions, entered a national battle without a declaration of principles, and was demoralized over the spoils won at so much sacrifice. The Scott campaign of 1852 was but the feeble convulsions of the Whig party in the agony of death, and thenceforth its name was obliterated from Presidential contests. The Taylor sweep of 1848 sent the elder Brooks and Greeley to Congress from the same district—the latter for an unexpired term—and thereafter their paths diverged, at first inside the party on the slavery issue, and finally in open opposition when the Brookses swung from the Whig party to the front of the American organization. From the Silver Gray Whig ranks to Fillmore Americanism was but a natural advancements, and as Americanism faded out, the Brookses and the *Express* gravitated into the bosom of Democracy, in whose interest they have acted from 1860 until now. Always bitterly antagonized by Greeley, both in and out of the Whig party, the Brookses cordially reciprocated the *Tribune's* hatred, and finally atoned for thirty years of individual enmity by leading the Democratic advance in the support of Greeley for President in 1872. It was a graceful and patriotic proclamation of James Brooks, then in Congress, that the Cincinnati nomination must be accepted at Baltimore, and did more than the efforts of any other one man to start the current of Democratic opinion that made Greeley's unanimous nomination by the party. Since then Greeley, James Brooks and the elder Bennett have been summoned to their final resting places, and now Erastus Brooks, full of justly earned honors, and ripe in the experience of more than three-score years, gathers the younger generation about him to make the *Express* a journal of intelligent and independent progress. We welcome it for "auld lang syne" as well as for its healthy tone and quickened inspiration in all its departments.—*Phila. Times.*

EXERCISE IN THE OPEN AIR.

Outdoor Sports—The Centennial Season.

The Centennial year may fail to realize many of our bright expectations concerning it, but in the matter of games and sports, it promises to be a great success. The rifle match has started, it is true, with a conspicuous blunder; but it is to be hoped that the blunder may be retrieved, and in every other department better judgment seems to lead up to unusual preparations for the varied contests. Base ball and cricket, yachting and boating, the turf and the trigger, all feel the stimulus of the great celebration; and it is pleasant to think that the historic game of rackets and the good, healthy sport of hand ball are to secure official recognition. Pedestrianism will not only hold its own, but will chronicle the achievements of the militia companies, who, disdaining railroad passes, will try how the walking is on the road to the Centennial, and combine health and economy.

This is as it should be, and we would gladly chronicle a wider extension of the zeal for physical exercise. We are so far from being likely to overdo that sort of thing, that we are at present certainly the most bilious and dyspeptic nation on the face of the earth. We swallow more drugs and take less pleasure in life than the sad-eyed Chinese or the melancholy Hindoos, and anything which leads us to spend more time in active exercise in the open air is little less than a national blessing. Sedentary occupations and unhealthy habits of eating are the two great enemies of American vigor, and the only way to conquer them is by exercise. The man who is capable of getting up an enthusiasm over any form of physical exercise has not only discovered a new source of happiness, but has secured a guarantee against the evils of dyspepsia and indigestion.

Therefore, for the sake of the greatest good of the greatest number, and though it involve in confusion the doctors, druggists and pie bakers, we hope that the outdoor movement will flourish and gain increased vigor in consequence of the Centennial attractions; that Saturday afternoons will be given to base ball; that racket courts may thrive, and foot-ball clubs be formed, and that the average American may occasionally lay aside his dignity and condescend to amuse himself in a healthy manner. All the good things of this world are summed up in the one word "life," and he is best off who lives the longest. It is probable that the longest-lived race on the face of the earth are the English gentry, who pass the most time out of doors, and it is probable that Americans are the shortest lived. If we are not above learning a lesson from our British cousins, we may learn one worth knowing by merely going out of doors, and we have already made a good beginning.

An Anecdote of Poe.

While the late Mr. John R. Thompson was conducting the *Southern Literary Messenger*, Poe was a regular visitor to the editoral sanctum, or, rather, he was an exceedingly irregular dropper-in, his normal condition being, so to speak, always abnormal, if judged by the ordinary human standard. Generally, under the combined influence of poetical frenzy and of strong alcoholic stimulant, he was likewise celebrated for a perpetual impecuniosity.

One day, entering Thompson's room, Poe requested a small loan, saying that he had received a sudden call to Philadelphia, and was out of funds. "Would Mr. Thompson oblige him with five dollars?" The editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, accustomed to Poe's peculiar ways, met the demand with easy grace and open hand, for which he was noted, and Poe, bowing his thanks, retreatrd toward the door. Pausing at the threshold, he carelessly flung to Thompson a small bit of writing, with the remark: "By the way, Thompson, there is a small thing I knocked off last night; it's not much, but you've been very kind to me, and perhaps you can make room for it somewhere in the magazine." Saying which he turned and left.

Thompson opened the paper and found the manuscript of "Annabel Lee," one of the most charming of love songs. It appeared in the next number of the *Southern Literary Magazine.*

A Liberal Offer.

A Woodward avenue street car, says the *Free Press*, was so nicely filled with passengers the other day that a boy of eleven or twelve years had to stand up by the front door. He hung to a strap with one hand and bit great "chaws" from a hunk of molasses candy held in the other. His mouth was soon colored and his fingers gummed up, and by and by some of the sweet got into a hollow tooth and he was made sick of candy. He held the dripping hunk in his fingers for a moment, and then offered it to a man with a gold-headed cane, saying:

"It's wicked to waste that 'ere, and I can't put it in my pocket!"

Forewarned and Forearmed.

Catlin, of the New York *Commercial fecit:* "Who in the mischief has ordered such boots as that?" casually asked a young man of his shoemaker, pointing to a colossal pair of No. 9 mud-smashers with inch soles and toes rounded off like the bow of a Brooklyn ferry-boat.

"Them? Oh, them's for Mr.——; he said as he expected to do some heavy kickin' in a day or two, he had 'em made a' purpose."

The young man turned pale as he recognized the name of his dulcinea's father, who had peremptorily ordered him off the front stoop a few nights before.

"Didn't Care If He Whustled It."

Norman McLeod was once preaching in a district in Ayrshire, where the reading of a sermon is regarded as the greatest fault of which the minister can be guilty. When the congregation dispersed, an old woman, overflowing with enthusiasm, addressed her neighbor, "Did ye ever hear ony thing sae gran'? Wasna that a sermon?" But all her expressions of admiration being met by a stolid glance, she shouted, "Speak, woman! wasna that a sermon?" "Oh, ay," replied the friend, sulkily, "but he read it." "Read it?" said the other, with indignant emphasis; "I wadna had cared if he had whustled it."

THE WOMAN'S VEIL.

It was full many a season since,
When I was summering at Cape May;
They had a foolish fashion then—
Mayhap they have the same to-day—
That every lady in the dance,
If pleased with any, should not fail
With the partner she preferred,
To give her veil!

And there was one I mind me of,
Whose name—well, never mind her name;
Helen or Alice, Blanch or Alande;
To you who read will be the same;
But that old fashion of the veils,
Haply recalls the past, and stirs
Memories that cluster round the night,
She gave me her's.

She flushed, poor child, in giving it,
And I, too, felt my brow grow warm,
As laughingly, with fingers deft,
She knotted it about my arm;
And though the color on her cheek
Was like the light in morning skies,
I thought I saw a holier dawn
Within her eyes.

The dance was over, and we strolled
Out from the ball-room's glittering press
To meet the breeze that, many-armed,
Clasped each one in its cool caress;
And sauntering on, we reached the sea,
The far waltz music's cadence sweet
Mixed with the sounds of waves that died
About our feet.

We talked, of what I now forgot,
But carelessly or seeming so;
Next week I was to leave but then
In town we'd meet again you know;
Ah, well-a-day! the gods dispose,
And ruined hopes are worse than vain
She laughed good-by—I never saw
Her face again.

Time changes us not for the best,
Though grief sometimes defeats his aim
And keeps a little patch spring green
In the white winter of the heart—
And mind, though colder grown with years,
Feels that it is not frozen quite,
As memory goes wandering back
To that June night.

And sometimes on the summer eves,
Within my chamber all alone,
I watched the moon rise o'er the roofs
And think I hear the ocean tone;
And through the smoke of my cigar
See loves and joys I have not met,
That, as they vanish in the haze,
Leave my cheeks wet.

Life's a sad puzzle, and our hearts
Grow faint in searching for the clew.
She went before at twenty-five,
And I live on at fifty-two,
And wait the end, for well I know
That I shall meet her, without fail,
On some spring morning, and till then
I keep the veil.

HE WENT BY THE ALMANAC.

Mr. Bones' Mistake.

All the street lamps in a suburban village are lighted by one man, John Bones. It was observed, recently, that whenever there were bright moonlight nights, Mr. Bones would have all the lamps burning from early in the evening until dawn, while upon the nights when there was no moon he would not light them at all, and the streets would be as dark as tar. At last people began to complain about it, and one day Supervisor Thomas called to see Mr. Bones about it. He remarked to him:

"Mr. Bones, people are finding fault because you light up on moonlight nights, and don't light the lamps when it is dark, I'd like you to manage the thing a little better."

"It struck me as being singular, too, but I can't help it. I've got instructions to follow the almanac, and I'm going to follow it."

"Did the almanac say there'd be no moon last night?"

"Yes, it did,"

"Well, the moon was shining though, at its full."

"I know," said Mr. Bones, "and that's what gits me. How in the thunder the moon kin shine when the almanac says i won't, beats me out. Perhaps there's some thing the matter with the moon."

"I guess not."

"Well, it's changed off somehow, and I've got to have something regular to go by. I'm going by what the almanac says, and if the moon's going to shuffle around kinder loose, and not foller the almanac, that's it's lookout. If the almanac says no moon, then I'm bound to light them lamps if there's millions of moons shining in the sky. Them's my orders, and I'll mind 'em."

"How d'you know the almanac is not wrong?"

"Because I know it ain't. It was always right before."

"Let's look at it."

"There it is. Look there now. Don't it say 'full moon on the 20th, and this yer's only the 9th, and yet it's full moon now."

"That's so and—er-er, less see—er-er. Mr. Bones, do you know what year this almanac is for?"

"Why, 1876, of course."

"No, it isn't; its for 1866. It's ten years old."

Oh, no! Well now, it is, by George, 1866! Why merciful Moses! I got the wrong one off the shelf, and I've been depending on it for 3 months! No wonder the lamps was wrong. Well, that beats Banagher!"

Then Mr. Bones tore up the almanac, and got one for 1876, and ever since that time the lamp-lighting department has given satisfaction.

Work for Five Thousand Men.

The *Alta Californian* says: "There is a good prospect that 5,000 white men more than those now in the State could find employment in harvesting the hay and grain of California from May 15 to August 15—four months—at the rate of two dollars per day and boarding, and many publications will be made to invite laborers from the Atlantic slope, but it should be understood that as our seasons are capricious, the large yield is not yet a certainty, nor can any promise be given of steady employment after harvest. Those who have relatives here to assist them, who have money with which they can go into business on their own account, who have lived on the frontier and know how to start a farm in a place never before cultivated or improved, and who are skillful lumbermen, are best fitted to succeed here. We speak only of laboring men. Those who want to support themselves without hard physical labor will find much more competition here than in the Eastern States. There is little encouragement here for idle gentility, and abundant as are gold and silver mines, they are not to be picked up by every stranger at his own notion."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Solicitor—JOHN M. BAILEY.

NO MISTAKE
Can be made in buying H. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap,
Because he only makes
ONE QUALITY.

POLITICAL.
CONGRESS.
CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
ASSEMBLY.
FOR SENATE, 43d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.
FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.
PROTHONOTARY.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

DRY GOOD, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
ALL THE
WILLIAM
165, 167 AND 169
At 12½c, New Bright Spring Plaids.
At 12½c, Sateen Striped Dress Goods, worth 25c.
At 15c, New Choice Assortment Plaid Goods.
At 18¾c, New Line of Beautiful Spring Plaids.
At 18¾c, Most Fashionable Shades in Colored Alpacas.
At 25c, New Effects in Plaid Dress Goods.
At 25c, a Very Select Assortment of Plaid Goods.
At 35c, Beautiful Assortment Plaid Debeges, extra good value.
At 37½c, Novelty in All-wool Centennial Plaids.
At 50c, Latest Shades in Colored Alpacas, warranted to wash without fading or shrinking.
At 50c and upwards, Finer Materials in Colored and Fancy Dress Goods, all the latest novelties.
At 18¾c, Good Black Alpacas.
At 25, 28, 31 and 37½c, Superior qualities of Black Alpacas.
At 44, 45 and 50c, Extra Good Value in Black Alpacas.
At 62½, 75, 87½c and $1, Extra Quality Pure Mohairs.
At $1, a Bargain in Heavy Black Gros Grain Silks.
At $1.50, Real Handspun Black Dress Silks.
At $1.75 to $4.50, Superior Black Dress Silks.
An entire new and fresh assortment of
Fancy Check and Mourning Silks,
Striped Silks, Light Tints, &c.,
AT LOW PRICES.
A full line of all qualities of
Wool, All-Wool and Silk Warp Cashmeres,
AT ALL PRICES.
Goods for Men and Boys' Wear.
Jeans and Cottonades from 12½c per yard and upwards.
At 62½, 75 and 87½c, Extra Good Value in Cassimeres.
Fine Cassimeres, Cloths, Diagonals, &c., very low.
Popular Prices for Everything.
AT FIVE CENTS, C
A.W. ERWIN,
172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,
Allegheny City, Pa.
We desire to call attention to the following lines of Goods, all of which are OUR OWN
Direct Importations
And of which we have this week received the largest and most complete stock we ever before offered.
All-Wool Black Cashmeres,
(IMPORTED BY OURSELVES,)
At 75, 85, 90c and $1.
BLACK ALPACAS,
(IMPORTED BY OURSELVES,)
At 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50 and 60c.
LINEN NAPKINS,
(IMPORTED BY OURSELVES,
At 50, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25 and $2.50 per dozen.
Loom Linens,
(IMPORTED BY OURSELVES,)
At 31, 37, 45 and 50c.
EXTRA TABLE DAMASKS,
(IMPORTED BY OURSELVES,)
At 50, 65, 75, 87, $1.00 and $1.25.
Linen Towels and Toweling,
(IMPORTED BY OURSELVES,)
At 12, 20, 25, 30, 35 and 40c.
Our usual Good Bargains in DOMESTICS—Best Prints, 6¼c; Fruit of Loom Muslin, 10c; Wamsutta Muslin 12½c.
New Goods Daily during the Season.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
CARPETS.
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
Window Shades,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
D. & F. S. WELTY,
115 and 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY.
CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.
New Improvements
FOR THE
FIERY FURNACE.

THE
AGITATING GRATE
(LARKIN'S PATENT.)
The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.
The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.
MANUFACTURED BY
GRAFF, HUGUS AND CO.
Who are also the Manufacturers of the IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN
Boston Cooking Range,
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.
206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.
WALL PAPER!
Be of good cheer
To all good people doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surbases, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
47 SEVENTH STREET,
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)
CEMENT—200 BBLS. LOUISVILLE
100 bbls. Rosendale, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
ESTABLIS
WEDNESDAY
LIVE BAR
A
WILLIAM
FEDERAL STREET,
At $1, Ladies' Walking Jackets, worth $2.50.
A Large Assortment of
New Spring Styles Cashmere Sacques,
For Ladies and Misses.
At $2, Ladies' All-wool Cloth Sacques, worth $5.
New Plain, Striped and Barred Shawls, for Spring.
Broche, Black Thibet and Cashmere Shawls.
LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS
And Overdresses, a large variety in materials and styles.
At 75c, Ladies' White Tucked Skirts, an extra bargain.
New Spring Styles in Poplin Skirts; Plain, Tucked and Embroidered White Skirts.
At 75c, Ladies' Fine Muslin Chemises.
A large assortment of styles in
Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear,
AT

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

O. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, April 10, 1876. }

Bright weather, and the appearance of coming spring, continue the hopeful, active spirit in business and financial circles. The iron business of our city has before it better prospects than for a considerable time past, both as regards the price of material and the inflow of orders. A more cheerful and hopeful spirit prevails than has been had for a long time past. We are confident that this is not at this time a mere ebullition of sanguine sentiment, but is based on an evidently improved condition of the iron market. The stock of manufactured material must be vastly increased before the market will be in any degree glutted, while the demand is increasing under an evidently improved activity in general trade. The demand for loans has improved in the last fortnight, and is still well-sustained, though not pressing. Country buyers have made their appearance, and the retail business of the city has been stimulated by the fine weather of this week. The banks have a surplus of funds, but not enough to seriously depress the rates of interest. The company demand for accommodations was not considerable.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent. at the banks, the latter being the charge to regular customers. There is a small amount of funds to be had at 7 per cent. by very desirable borrowers.

On the street business is light, good paper scarce, and rates 9@12 per cent.

The Controller of the Currency on Saturday authorized the First National Bank of Connellsville, Pennsylvania, with a capital of $50,000, to commence business.

The following is the statement of balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business on Saturday: Currency, $4,700,923; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $34,790,000; coin, including $30,931,000 in coin certificates, $74,154,393; outstanding legal tenders, $370,755,248.

The Treasurer now holds $351,508,450 in United States bonds to secure the National bank circulation, and $18,628,000 to secure public deposits. The amount of United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending April 8, was $230,000; amount of United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending April 8, $1,045,500. Internal revenue receipts for the month to date, $2,602,194.23; for the fiscal year to date, $86,043,099.93. Customs receipts for the month to date, $4,297,293.99; for the fiscal year to date, $117,028,666.33. Treasury shipments of legal tenders and fractional currency for the week ending April 8, $2,410,036.

THE DECREASE OF BANK CIRCULATION.

On the 1st inst. the United States Treasury held $362,352,950 of bonds to secure national bank circulation. This would be security for $317,091,555 of national bank notes. This, however, does not represent the total national bank circulation. The circulation outstanding, because there are about $20,000,000 of greenbacks on deposit in the Treasury to redeem an equal amount of national bank circulation which has been surrendered by the banks that originally issued it, and the bonds for which have been returned to the banks that deposited them. But as this class of national bank notes have been practically redeemed they are of no consequence in considering the present disposition of the banking interest to either expand or contract their circulation. The general movement for these purposes is best shown by the aggregate of bonds on deposit in the Treasury to secure circulation. Taking, therefor, the amount of bonds on deposit to secure circulation at various dates in the past shows a decrease of $32,577,500 of bonds on deposit to secure circulation, and a presumptive decrease of $29,210,000 of National bank circulation in the eighteen months from September 26, 1874, to April 1, 1876. The average monthly decrease of circulation has been about $1,700,000, but it will be seen that in the last four months it has been at the average rate of nearly $3,000,000 per month. These figures show a very strong movement of the National banks to get out of the business of issuing circulation, and seem to sustain the view of the Comptroller of the Currency that probably $50,000,000 of National bank circulation will be surrendered during the current year.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices:

Gold	113	5-20's 1868-coupon	123
U.S. 6's, 1861, coup	122¾	10-40's	117¾
" 1864, all called	120¾	6's	124¾
" 1865	118¾	New 5 per cents	117¾
" 1865 new	119¾	10-40's—coupons	118¾
6-20's 1867	122¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	118	Ohio & Mississippi	17¾
Erie	18¾	Pittsburgh Pacific	4
L. Shore	99½	Toledo & Wabash	9
C. C. & I. C.	100	Wabash	14
St. Paul	41	Adams Express	107¾
Do. Pref	66¾	American Express	60
Michigan Southern	90½	U. S. Express	73½
Do. Central	66¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	86½
North Western Com	42¾	Quicksilver	17
Do. Pref	62¾	Mariposa Com	10
Rock Island ex. div	105¾	Hannibal & St. Jos.	16
Clev. & Pitts	96½	Panama	127
Pacific Mail	37¾	Western Union	92
Western Union Tel.	97¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (B)	57¾	Cen. Trans (A)	47¾
Reading (B)	47½	Do. (A)	45¾
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	107¾	A. V. R. R. 7-30s (1910)	
Oil Creek (B)	14¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	86
Lehigh Valley (B)	51¾	North Pacific bonds	

NEW YORK, April 8, 1876.

Money 4@5; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $100,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $48,000. The clearings were $28,000,000. Sterling was steady at 4.87@4.89¾. Gold opened at 113¾ and closed at 113. The carrying rates were 1@2. Loans were also made flat.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$ 435,000
Specie, increase	834,300
Legal Tenders, decrease	3,018,100
Deposits, decrease	2,367,300
Circulation, increase	68,400
Reserve, decrease	2,950,450

Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were dull. State securities were quiet. The stock market was heavy and lower in early dealings, the greatest depression and decline being in Western Union, Pacific Mail and Erie. Subsequently there was a partial recovery, followed by a decline after the second call. During the last hour the market was weak, and the lowest prices of the day were generally made. Pacific Mail fell off to 35¾. Western Union to 97¾. Lake Shore to 99¾. Union Pacific to 63¾. Erie to 18, Ohio to 17¾, and Michigan Central to 90¾. Other transactions aggregated 117,000 shares, of which 23,000 were Pacific Mail, 25,000 Western Union, 40,000 Erie, and 14,000 Lake Shore.

Government.—Unlisted States coupons of 1881, 122¾; 5-20s of '65, 115¾; do '65 new, 119¼; do of '67, 121¾; do of '68, 122; new 5s, 118¾; 10-40s, 117¾; *coupons*, 118¾; currency 6s, 125¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 104; Virginia, new, 34; do old, 35; Tennessee, new, 40¾; old do, 45.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 97¾; Quicksilver, 17; do preferred, 32¾; Pacific Mail, 36¾; Mariposa, 7¾; do preferred, 8; Adams Express, 107; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 85¾; American Express, 60; United States Express, 73½; New York Central, 118; Erie, 18¾; do preferred, 32; Harlem, 130; do preferred, 131; Michigan Central, 90¾; Panama, 27; Union Pacific, 63¾; Lake Shore, 99¾; Illinois Central, 98¾; Pittsburgh, 95¾; Northwestern common, 42¾; do preferred, 62¾; C. C. & I. C., 84¾; New Jersey Central, 102; Rock Island, 105¾; St. Paul, 41; do preferred, 66¾; Fort Wayne, 102; Terre Haute, 16¼; do preferred, 46; Chicago & Alton, 103½; do preferred, 113; Ohio & Mississippi, 16; Indianapolis & Lafayaette, 16; Burlington & Quincy, 128; Missouri Pacific, 14; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 18¾; do preferred, 37½; Indiana Central, 104½; Hannibal & St. Joe, 16; Central Pacific, 107¾; Union, 105¾; Union Pacific, grant, 100¾; Union Pacific sinking fund bonds, 91¾.

LONDON, April 8.—Consols, 94 11-16; 5-20s of '65, 106¾; do of '67, 106¾; 10-40s, 105¾; 5 per 5s, 104¾; New York Central, 102; Erie, 17¾; preferred, 29.

PARIS, April 8.—Rentes, 57f 16c.

FRANKFORT, April 8.—United States new 5s, 102.

Western Grain Crops.

Messrs. George I. Jones & Co., Milwaukee, report, under date April 1st, as follows:

Seeding operations are still unpracticable, but no rain or snow has fallen this week in this latitude and north of us, and the daily rising of the Mississippi without rain seems to indicate that the land is being rapidly drained of its moisture. The fore part of the week was harsh, with the temperature a little below freezing most of the time, so that the snow melted scarcely any, but the weather has since been milder, and if it should continue good seeding would probably begin next week, as there is only a few inches of frost in the ground. The season cannot be looked upon as back ward. Last year the sowing was mostly done after the 15th of April, and all know the crop was one of the heaviest ever grown. The market for wheat has varied very little during the week.

The English markets have acted as anticipated in ours of the 18th, the increased quantity put afloat causing a decline, but our market has not receded in proportion. This is owing a good deal to the fewness in Chicago, the market there being largely oversold, and the receipts small, the roads in the country being past all memory for depth of mud and wretchedness. The decrease in the visible supply during the past week is reported at 425,000 bushels, but it is argued that at this rate it would take to the middle of June to use up the excess of visible supply over last year, and in the meantime the Baltic and Black sea ports will be open and compete with this country in selling England her requirements. The quantity yet to be marketed from Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, is by many estimated as high as fifty ₱ per cent., and the condition will induce the farmers to sell it all.

Wool.

BOSTON, April 8.—Wool is unusually dull. The transactions during the past week have been the smallest for several years, with no prospect of any improvement at present; prices again easier and market unsettled; some grades at most entirely nominal; Ohio and Pennsylvania 42@43c, X and XX; X and XX Ohio held at 43@45c. The principal movement of the week has been in Michigan fleece at 39@40c for X. Pulled wools are quite dull and lower; super and X sold principally at 40@42c for good lines 42@43c; for X combing 43c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, April 8, 1876. }

The merchandise markets generally continue dull, and present no new or important features deserving of special notice. For most of the leading staples values are well supported, and for Corn, the receipts of which have been meagre for some time, a sharp advance has been established within the past few days. Butter continues easy, with a strong disposition to realize, while Eggs are firm and advancing.

APPLES—The market is moderately active, although the recent advance in prices has, as might be expected, curtailed the demand. Quotable at $5,50@6 for choice, and $4@5 per bbl for fair to prime.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in rather better demand, but prices remain as last quoted; 65@75c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—The market continues very dull, but prices remain as last quoted; $1,10@1,15 ₱ bus.

BUTTER—The market continues weak, with liberal receipts, the accumulation and holders anxious to realize, prices are drooping; gilt-edge 35c; choice 32@33c; good to prime 28@30c.

CHEESE—Is in light supply, and firm but unchanged; prime Ohio Factory, 13¼@14c; do New York, 14½@15c.

CRANBERRIES—In fair supply, and held firmly at full prices—$15@16 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is reported rather better and increasing, and there is a firmer feeling in consequence, but as yet no improvement in prices. Apples quoted at 8@9c for fair to prime, and 11@12 for choice. Peaches, 11½@11¾ for halves.

EGGS—With a steady demand, light receipts and reduced stocks, the market is firm and prices advancing; choice b rands were quoted to-day at 19@20c, and mixed lots at 18c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $6,25@6,75; red winters, $6,50@7; amb ers, $7 a7,50; patent process, $8,50@9,50. Rye Flour, $4,50@5, and dull.

GROCERIES—We can report an increasing demand for almost everything in this line, which may be attributed to the improved character of the weather and the better condition of the country roads. Coffee continues firm, and the general outlook at the present writing is favorable to holders. Sugars are still holding their own.

SUGARS.

Carolina	7 @7¾	Louisiana	8¾@8¾

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @63	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	60	N.O. strictly prime	58
Fair	55	Demarara	50@55

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard E	10
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	9¾
Granulated	11¾	Refined Yellows	8¾@9
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8 @ 9
Standard A	10¾		

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 55
Gunpowder	60 @1 10	Oolong	35 @ 85
Imperial	50 @ 90	Souchong	35 @ 77

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	22¾	R. Rio, lb pkgs	21¾
Prime Rio	22@23	R. Rio, loose	21
Good Rio	20¾	Roasted Java	28 to 40
Old Gov. Java	34		

GRAIN—There is a very fair demand for Wheat, and the supply of good sound stock is light, but prices remain unchanged; millers complain that Wheat has been higher relatively for several months than flour. We continue to quote fair to prime Ohio and Indiana red, $1,30@1,35; do white, $1,42@1,45. Shelled Corn continues scarce, and the recent sharp advance is fully sustained; quotable at 60@62c for good mixed to prime yellow. Ear Corn is also firm and in light supply; selling at 55@57, on wharf and track. The Oat market is unchanged; mixed Penna. and Ohio, 39@40; white do, 41@42. Rye quiet and unchanged at 77@80.

HAY—Is in fair demand and steady at $17@20, on wharf and track, for fair to strictly prime timothy.

HOMINY—In steady demand at $4,00 ₱ bbl, and the usual discount off in round lots.

MILL FEED—Continues quiet and unchanged; Bran, $15@16 ₱ ton; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $17@18; Middlings and Chopped Feed $20@22, as to quality.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is in light supply and firmer; quoted at 95c@1 ₱ gallon in kegs and barrels, and $1,10@1,15 in gallon jugs. Maple Sugar, 10@11c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—Very dull, $1@1,50 ₱ bbl. Onion Sets, $2,50 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—In fair demand, and the market is reported firm at quotations; 32@35c ₱ bushel on track by the carload, and 45@50c out of store.

PROVISIONS—We can report a very fair demand and prices are well maintained.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14¾	tierces, per lb	14¾
Do. Shoulders	8¾	Do. half barrels	15¾
Do. Sides	13¾	Do. buckets	15¾
Do. Bacon, S. C.	13¾	Lard Refined in barrels	13
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15	Do in tres 15 lbs	15¾
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	95¢	Do buckets	15¾
Rib Sides	13¾	Do. 2 lb caddies	17¾
Short Rib Sides	13¾	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
Clear Sides	13¾	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
Mess Pork, per bbl.	$22,75	Ham Sausage	9
Family Mess Pork	23,75	Pig's Feet, in kegs	5
Short Cut "	24,75	Do. do. bbls	$3,75
Lard, Prime Leaf in bags	14	Do. do. bbls	

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is reported rather easier; quoted at $10,00 ₱ bu to the barrel, $10,25, 62 lbs. Timothy Seed easy at $2,50@2,60.

TALLOW—Steady at 8¾c for country, and 9@9¼ for best city rendered.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, April 8, 1876. }

ARRIVALS.

The arrivals in the aggregate for the week ending at noon to-day, as well as those of the preceding week, were as follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	451 cars	263 cars
Hogs	120 cars	114 cars
Sheep	65 cars	65 cars
Total	636 cars	542 cars

FREIGHTS.

The rates from this point eastward are as follows: to Baltimore, 18c ₱ cwt; Philadelphia, 20c; New York, 22½c. The rates from Chicago are: to New York, 45c; Baltimore, 29c; Philadelphia, 40½c; Buffalo, 25c; Albany, 35c; Suspension Bridge, 25c. Pittsburgh, 25c. No mills is found with the current rates from this point eastward, but it is complained that the through rates from Chicago are lower than the rates from that point here, and then from here on. To illustrate: the rates from Chicago to Philadelphia are 40½ ₱ cwt, whereas the rate from Chicago to Pittsburgh is 25c, and from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia 20c, making 45c, or a difference of 4½c ₱ cwt in favor of through shipments. The great source of complaint by the trade, however, is that drawbacks are allowed to some few heavy through shippers that are not given to the ordinary shipper, and that the former have a very decided advantage over the latter. It is alleged that in consequence of these drawbacks the favored ones are enabled to pay more for cattle in the west than those outside the ring, and undersell them again in the east. It is supposed that Morris & Co., of Chicago, who ship from 150 to 200 cars per week to Philadelphia and New York, get a drawback of from $15@20 per car.

CATTLE.

Of the 451 cars reported for the week ending at noon to-day, 231 cars were through and 100 cars local against 250 cars of the former and 112 cars of the latter for the preceding week; sales, 1,531 head; preceding week, 1,462. It is worthy of notice that the receipts from and including Thursday up to noon to-day, were 181 cars of through and but 6 cars of local; sales during same time, 21 head.

The run of local stock was again light, but of through consignments it was larger than last week; and this being the case, there were fewer Cattle wanted here, hence, the supply was in excess of the demand. The market was very dull and an unsatisfactory one for sellers, prices were quoted from 10 to 15cts., per cwt, lower and even at the decline, there was an absence of animation, and notwithstanding the offerings were small, there were some lots shipped on in first hands. Nearly all the Philadelphia buyers had more or less cattle from Chicago, hence, were not bought here, and the demand on Baltimore and New York account was also light, but for country buyers and butchers, trade in our market would have been almost suspended this week. Our latest advices from New York, yesterday, were unfavorable, and notwithstanding prices are down lower now than they have been for many years, it is not certain by any means, that hard pan has yet been reached, as the western cattle growing States are reported full yet.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400 a 1,600 steers ..... 5,50@6,00
Prime 1,200@1,300 steers ..... 5,20@5,40
Fair 1,000@1,100 steers ..... 4,60@5,00
Stockers 900@1,000 lbs ..... 4,00@4,50
Cows, Bulls and Stags ..... 3,00@4,00

SHEEP.

The market for this grade of stock opened up a little dragging, but it strengthened as the week wore on, and at the close prices may be quoted at 15@25cts. per cwt. higher, as compared with the week immediately preceding. There was a very fair demand for the best grades for shipment to New York, and all the common grades were picked up by other buyers, so that on the whole a full average supply, the market turned out fully as well if not better than was generally expected. Clipped Sheep will commence to come forward within the next weeks, if the weather is at all favorable for clipping, and the offerings of wooled in the meantime, are likely to be small, as growers will not be disposed to sell unless they can realize very full prices. There was a lot of clipped sold this week; averaged 89 lbs, of good quality, price 5, 40.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 110@125 lbs ..... 7,25@7,50
Prime 90@100 lbs ..... 6,75@7,00
Fair 75@80 lbs ..... 6,00@6,25
Common 70@75 lbs ..... 5,50@5,75
Indianas, according to quality ..... 5,50@7,00

HOGS.

The general tone of the market has been easier this week, which may be attributed in part to increased receipts, although there has been little or no change in prices. Some operators incline to the belief that the receipts will increase as soon as the roads become passable, and while there may be something in this, there is no doubt the supply is light, otherwise there would not be so many half grown hogs coming forward. It is almost impossible to obtain a strictly prime bunch of Philadelphia hogs in this market, and hogless for that market are drawing on Chicago for hogs of that kind.

QUOTATIONS.

Common to prime Philadelphia Hogs ..... 5,00@5,35
Common to prime Yorkers ..... 5,00@5,40
Roughs ..... 4,75@5,00

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Lewis O & P	1	I. J. Reamer m	2
Total			3

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

S. B. & Co	1	Lucy Fur o	7
McConway & Co	1	Lewis O & P o	1
W. Clark o	2		
Total			12

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Ft. W. & W.	1	Byers, M & Co, m	8
Carnegie & Co. m	3	Lewis O & P m	5
Total			22

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lucy Fur m	6	Webb H. & Co s l	2
Byers M & Co. m	1	Phillips N & Co, m	1

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tires, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, April 8, 1876. }

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The most noticeable feature in the market during the past week was the decline in prices, especially in the raw article, which was attributed in part to the report of some new strikes, but there is a possibility that the 'bears' may have had something to do with it; the product, as might be expected, sympathized, although it did not decline as much proportionately. With the exception of the transportation question, the general outlook is encouraging, and there is reason to believe, if the railroads do the fair thing—give the refiners the benefit of their natural advantages, that there will be more oil made here this year than ever before. What is particularly desired by the trade here is the establishing of fair and equitable rates, and the abolishing of the drawback system; give the weak and strong the same chance—place them on the same footing; the effect of the drawback system is to make the strong stronger and the weak weaker; in a word, it leads to monopoly. As is well known, when the Allegheny river is in navigable condition, Crude oil can be put here for less than one-third the cost by rail, and our refiners claim the right to have their crude oil delivered at their refineries by whatever route they can get it cheapest; they object to being forced to pay 35c ₱ bbl by rail while the cost by river is only 8 or 10c. But in the present condition of affairs the refiner is prevented from taking advantage of the cheap transportation by river; as there is a drawback of 57½c ₱ bbl on refined, the raw article, for the manufacture of which was brought here by rail, whereas if it was transported by river there is no drawback allowed. There is no question but Pittsburgh has many natural advantages not possessed by competing points, and there is little doubt if she had anything like a fair chance, she could easily regain the position she occupied a few years ago, before this railroad discrimination was inaugurated, of being the great refining centre of the country. Railroad corporations should apply the golden rule; if this was honestly done we are certain there would be no complaints heard from Pittsburgh refiners.

CRUDE.

The market has been odlish for some days, and prices, as compared with the early part of the week, are considerably lower, but there was a firmer feeling manifested to-day, and an advance within the next day or two is expected. United was quoted at $1,07¾ bid; Cundult, $1,03¾ bid; Grant, $1,86¾ bid; immediate shipment, $1,15

REFINED.

Was very quiet to-day, although the undertone of the market was firmer, in sympathy with Crude. Philadelphia delivery, 9¾@9¾; New York, 14¾a 14¾c; on cars here, 11¾@11¾.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts crude by rail for the week, 3,211 bbls; by rail and Conduit pipe line from January 1st to date, 357,979 bbls, against 111,246 bbls same time last year. Shipments of refined reported for the week, 17,441 bbls; January 1st to date, 201,748 bbls; same time last year, 26,637 bbls.

OIL BARRELS.

The Barrel market is still reported dull, although firm at quotations; countries, $1,10; city make, $1,20. Sales were made at these rates.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R.R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Bushnell	Model o w	480
S. S. Dutch	Central o w	197
J. Bushnell	Liberty o w	478
Total		1,377

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co.	Wm. Penn Co, Baltimore	800
Brilliant Oil Co.	Warden, F. & Co.	677
Crystal O. Co.	Do do	310
Total		1,857

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 8, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring 99¼c spot; $1,03¾@1,03¾ seller May; $1,04¾@1,04¾ seller June. No. 3 do rejected 76@76¾c. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 45¾@46c spot; 48¾c seller May; 47¾c seller June. Oats nominal; No. 2 31¾c spot; 32¾c seller May. Rye firm and unchanged. Barley quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $22,10@22,17½ spot; $22 @22,15 seller June; $22,27½@22,30 seller May. Lard quiet; $13,40@13,45 spot; $13,52½@13,55 seller May; $13,70@13,75 seller June. Bulk meats dull; 9¾, 12@12½c.

WHISKY—In fair demand at $1,08.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Flour in buyers' favor; receipts 9,000 barrels; superfine western $4,20@4,60; common to good $4@5,30; good to choice $5@6; extra Ohio $5,00@7,00; St. Louis $5,25@9,00. Rye flour and corn meal firm. Wheat slightly in buyers' favor; receipts 52,000 bush; No. 2 spring $1,13; No. 3 spring $1,04@1,08; No. 2 Milwaukee old $1,20; Rye quiet; western 86@88c; State 93@96c. Barley firm. Malt steady. Corn quiet; receipts 19,000 bush; united and no grade 69¾@69¾c; ungraded 70c. Oats a shade better; western mixed and state 42@44c. Hay steady; shipping 70c. Hops firm; eastern and western 16@16c. Groceries generally unchanged. Petroleum nominal; crude 8¾@8¾c; refined 14¾@15c. Turpentine steady. Rosin firm. Eggs quiet; state and Pennsylvania 23@23½c. Pork lower at $23@23,05. Beef firm Cut meats quiet. Middles quiet; western 12¾@13¼c; city 13¼c. Lard lower at 14c. Butter and Cheese unchanged. Whisky dull at $1,12½.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white 110 test, 11¾c; prime white 150 test 12½c, cash in car lots.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 8.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee held at $1,45. Corn steady; mixed new and old 65c. Barley lower; No. 2 Canada 90c.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Cattle: receipts 1,000 head; market quiet and firm at close; bulls and stags $3@3,75; cows and heifers $3,25@4; stockers $3,75@4,25; feeders $4,10@4,50; good to choice shipping $4,25@4,87½; extra $5@5; shipments 4,400 head. Hogs: receipts 5,000; market dull; 5@10c lower; light hogs, $4,90@5,05; packing $4@5,15; shipping $5,15@5,35; choice $5,60; shipments 4,200. Sheep: receipts 500 head; market steady and unchanged.

ALBANY, March 8.—Cattle: receipts 381 cars; market ¼c lower than last week; average quality as good. Sheep and lambs: receipts 24 cars; sales of sheep 5¾@6¼c for common to fair; 6¼@7¼c for fair to good, and 8@8¾c for extra in car lots; lambs scarce and wanted; receipts all sold; 7@7¾c for common to fair; 8¼c for extra selected.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Hogs: some sales lower; Yorkers $7,65@7,85; packing $7,75@8,20.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—Hogs steady and in fair demand; common to good light $7,25@8,20; fair to good heavy $8,30@8,80.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 8.—Hogs unchanged; receipts 1,000.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Cotton weak at 13¾@13¾c; April 13¾c; May 13 7-16@13 15-32c; June 13 11-16@13 23-32c; July 13¾@13 29-32c; August 14@14 1-32c.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—Cotton in fair demand; sales of 4,350 bales; prices steady and quotations unchanged; receipts: net 1,898; gross 2,179; exports to Great Britain 4,256; stock 227,467.

MOBILE, April 8.—Cotton: middlings 12½c; net receipts 359 bales; gross 438; exports to Great Britain 1,972; coast 178; sales 3,389.

GALVESTON, April 8.—Cotton quiet: middlings 12¾c; net receipts 829 bales; gross 953; exports by channel 3,325; coast 177; sales 475.

CHARLESTON, April 8.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 12¾@12¾c; net receipts 535 bales; sales 250.

SAVANNAH, April 8.—Cotton easier; middlings 12¾c; net receipts 326 bales; gross 258; exports coast 202; sales 425.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Business was sluggish with domestic commission houses and importers, and the jobbing trade was light. Cotton goods were fairly steady in first hands, but jobbing prices were low and irregular. Woolen goods were quiet. Prints are moving slowly, but figured shirtings are more active. Dress goods are in moderate request.

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IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—
20 bbls rice, Y. Derr; 7 fdls wheels, J. A. McKelvy; 2 do. Knoch & L; 3 do. 3 do spikes, F. H. Lang; 10 pails tobacco, J. Fullerton & Son; 10 do, Kramer & V; 10 qr bales tobacco, J. Fullerton & Son, 1 bx hams, A. Holstein; 4 bx scales, Fairbanks, M & Co; 7 bbls eggs, Wilbert & W; 13 sks potatoes, W. J. Steel & Co; 6 sl ecks, Joshua Rhodes; 4 ells bills, Paine, A & T; 8 bbls eg s, Wilbert & W; 7 pkgs hdwe, Logan, G & Co; 5 bbls Wilbert & W; 7 pkgs hdwe, Logan, G & Co; 5 bbls eggs, 1 bx beans, 2 cds butter, J. H. Loh & Co; 2 do, 6 bbls eggs, Brown, C & Co; 75 bxs chinaware, J. Lindsay & Co; 11 tes b bacon, Walker, D. & Bro; 25 bbls whisky, Haler & R; 10 bf bbls whisky, M. Klein & Co; 10 bbls do, S. Rhinoderlinger, 1 roll carpet, E. Groetzinger; 5 bbls wheels West & V; 4 bags feathers, Thompson & Co; 43 bgs coffee, J. S. Dilworth & Co; 5 bbls sausage, W. B. Hays & Son; 1 sck cordage, 3 reels do, Thompson & Co; 2 bbls cut meat, J. Henderson & Bro; 5 bbls do, Harris & K; 2 tcs hams, Jno. A. Renshaw & Co; 50 pkgs tobacco, J. M. Sichel & Co 25 do, J. W. G. Barker; 25 do, J. W. Taylor; 1 car staves and hdg, C. Strotz; 1 car staves, Jno. Dipp; 1 do, F. Kober; 1 car lumber, W. C. Hopper; 2g cmp bxs, E. Magins; 3 bxs bottles

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are south-east winds, falling barometer, warmer and partly cloudy weather.

Iron City College.

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Students received at any time. For circulars containing terms, &c., call on or address

J. C. SMITH, A. M. Principal.

Another Counterfeiter Captured.

A dispatch from Detective Perkins, on Saturday last, to the U. S. authorities here, announced the capture of Rube Argraves, sometimes known as R. A. Adams, on a train between Franklin and Oil City. He had about $700 in counterfeit fifty cent pieces in his possession when arrested. He said he was taking it up to "the boys in the diggins." On his person were found a number of plates from which the miserable imitations were made. He was taken to Erie and committed to jail in default of $5,000 bail for his appearance at the July term.

County Office Balance Sheet.

The following recapitulation of the county office balance sheet for the month of March shows a tong gain for the county:

Sheriff's office—gain	$ 801 54
Prothonotary's office—gain	744 00
Recorder's office—gain	424 67
Register's and Clerk's offices—gain	234 64
Clerk of Court's office—gain	460 37
Total gain	$2,665 22
Dis't Attorney's office, loss	$155 33
Salary Asst. Dis't Attorney	125 00
Salary Clerk to Assistant District Attorney	41 66
	321 99
Nett gain to county	$2,343 23

Holy Week.

Yesterday was Palm Sunday, the first of Holy Week, which terminates the season of Lent, ending with Easter. At the Cathedral and other Catholic churches palms were blessed and distributed. The services on Palm Sunday are designed to recall the circumstances attending Christ's triumphant entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches before him. In the early days of the Church Christians were wont to fast on one meal of bread, salt and water, taken in the evening, while many abstained from food during the entire week. The other holy days of the week are Monday, Thursday, Good Friday and Holy Saturday, followed by Easter Sunday. Appropriate services on all these holy days are observed in Catholic, Episcopal and Lutheran churches.

Gone to the Country.

It seems that the thieves are turning their attention to the country districts. We will not feel the least bit jealous of our country neighbors, notwithstanding their gain is our loss, except what they lose. The last depredation is reported from West Elizabeth. The other morning a peddler was spotted on the road near town by three brave men and ordered to unpack. He refused to do so, not liking the appearance of his customers. Without further ceremony they tied him to a tree, opened his pack, took out what they wanted, and then went through his pocket book, which contained fifty-five dollars. Having got all they wanted, they went off, leaving him tied to the tree. Mott Packer, living near by, found him shortly after the affair was over, and released him. No arrests have been made, but there is reason to think there will be soon.

Hymeneal.

We congratulate our young friend, Mr Charles S. Horner—notice of whose sacri fice at the shrine of Miss Hattie E. Mason, of New Lisbon, Ohio, appears elsewhere—upon his felicitous departure from a life of single blessedness. The kind fates which ought always to attend the meritorious seem to have favored him in this most important transaction of his life, for in the selection of a consort, he had the good fortune to secure one of the fairest of the fair of the Buckeye State, and a lady whose excellencies of mind and personal graces, give added charms to a disposition which needed no supplemental adornments. If Cupid must keep on in his devastating work, we will never have any fault to find with him so long as he displays the discriminative judgment as he has done in this instance. We extend the congratulations of the season to the married pair, and hope that they may find their connubial life always one of sunshine—unshaded by the cloud and unruffled by the storm.

For State Senator.

The friends of Joseph M. Gazzam, Esq., have brought him out and are working for his nomination as a candidate on the Republican ticket for State Senator from the Forty-third District. Mr. Gazzam, though a young man, has developed the qualities which the people want in their representatives—the characteristics of honesty, energy and intelligence. He has occupied positions of trust heretofore, and wherever he has been placed he has so discharged his duties as to entitle him to that which he has received—the fullest confidence of those for whom he labored. Mr. Gazzam is active, alive to the interests of the people generally, fully acquainted with the needs of our citizens, and has the experience in public affairs and in private business, that makes him eminently fit to be a representative from such a district as the Forty-third. In it of such a number that good representatives are made, and—without disparagement to any other candidate—we can say that the voters of the district would do well to take his claims into careful consideration.

He Stole a Ride and Got Hurt.

On saturday evening an eleven year old son of Fred Smyth, a saloon keeper on Smithfield street, was run over and very seriously hurt by a Pleasant Valley street car. The boy had been stealing a ride on the rear platform of car No. 22 on its way to Allegheny, and when the car was near Seventh avenue, he jumped off, and without looking started to run across the street. Another car, driven by Anthony Reubers, came along on the other track from Allegheny just at that moment, and young Smith, before anybody was aware of it, was under the hoofs of the mules. The car was stopped as soon as possible, but not until the little fellow had been trodden on and seriously hurt. He was taken home where it was ascertained by an examination by Drs. Hamilton and Shaw that three of his ribs were broken, his head badly cut and internal injuries sustained. Reubers was arrested and taken before Mayor McCarthy, where Mr. Smith made an information against him, charging him with fast driving. One or two persons who witnessed the accident, say the driver is not to blame.

Sunday School Anniversary.

The Sunday School connected with the North avenue M. E. church, Allegheny, yesterday appropriately celebrated the tenth anniversary of its organization. The capacious school room was filled with the scholars and their friends, and the occasion proved to be a very pleasant commemoration throughout. The exercises were of an interesting and varied character. After the opening devotional exercises, a report from the officers was read, showing that general prosperity had marked the year just closed, no accidents to the Sunday church, and the indications of spiritual life in the school were encouraging, that more than two-thirds of the regular scholars of the school were members of the church, and that the outlook for the future was full of hope. Brief but felicitous and enjoyable addresses were then made by the Rev. C. W. Smith, pastor of the Smithfield Street M. E. Church, Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Rt. Josiah King, and the pastor of the church, Rev. E. B. Snyder. These exercises were interspersed with singing by scholars of the main school, organized by the choir of the church and by the little bright-eyed and vivacious representatives of the Infant Department, all the music being under the direction of Mr. Rose W. Drew. The programme was gone through with harmoniously, was disposed of in about an hour and a half, and seemed to leave with all participants pleasant memories of the anniversary occasion.

A. O. H.

Annual Convention of the Order of Hibernians—the Financial and Numerical Status of the Order.

The Annual State Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was held in Phœnix Hall on Saturday. The report of the State Treasurer showed that $15,347 had been paid out for sick and burial purposes, and that there remained on hand a balance of $18,449. The Auditing committee on the State Secretary's books followed with their report, showing that the ancient order had increased from 32,604 in 1875 to 41,563 at the beginning of the year 1876. Both reports were adopted in order. The convention then proceeded to the election of State officers. The following are the names of the gentlemen chosen. Mr. James Moran, State President; Mr. Michael Duffy, State Secretary, and Alderman Dominick Gallagher, State Treasurer. All of the elect are of this city. A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the retiring State officers for the faithful manner in which they had discharged their respective duties, and the committee adjourned.

At 8 o'clock, P. M., the County Convention met with Mr. James Moran, as chairman. The report of the County Treasurer showed a balance of $1,731 in hand, and that of the County Secretary exhibited an increase of membership from nearly 4,000 in 1875 (January) to 4,735. The following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year: Mr. Walter McCabe, County President; Mr. James P. O'Neill, County Secretary; Mr. P. McGee, County Treasurer.

The Convention adjourned.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tartar and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

For Rent

A large, pleasant and nicely furnished front room, at 254 Penn avenue, about five minutes walk from the post-office.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

John Stevenson's Sons, bankrupt, city. Order made for the sale of certain personal property.

England & Blindley vs. Wm. F. Casey, debror, city. Said debtor was adjudged a bankrupt.

John L. L. Knox, bankrupt, city. Assignees' report of sale of certain real estate confirmed absolutely.

Geo. S. McCartney, bankrupt, Crawford county. Order made for the sale of a certain disputed claim against the First National Bank of Franklin, Pa.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, city. Rule on assignees argued and decision of Court reserved.

Springer Harbaugh, David Mathias and Samuel Owens, bankrupts, city. Order made for final examination before Register Harper on the 1st proximo.

Following are the new cases: John S. Walker, of Mayaville, Armstrong county, dry goods and grocery dealer; John Patterson, Millerstown, Butler county, clothier, and J. M. Thomas, of Dan pseytown, Venango county, farmer. All filed voluntary petitions.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.)

Lizzie A. Wilt, by her next friend vs. Wm. S. Wilt, Winfield S. Wilson appointed Commissioner to take testimony.

Eliza J. Hubbard vs. Charles L. Hubbard, John E. Speer appointed commissioner to take testimony.

R. M. Leonard vs. William Bunton. A S. Miller appointed auditor.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Adam Petter to A. H. Hauman, William McClean and George Dickson were appointed appraisers.

Trial List for To-Day.

Taylor et al. vs. McMasters, 2.
Same vs. Calvert.
Moorhead vs. City of Pittsburgh.
Westphal vs. Kircher.
Bank of Commerce vs. Kountz et al.
Long et al. vs. Vick et al.
Curry vs. Costello et al.
Clark vs. Irwin.
Davis vs. Kean.
McGregor vs. Mariner.
Murry et al. vs. Cunningham.
Schuckman vs. Streble, garnishee.
Claflin et al. vs. McEntyre et al.
Spahler vs. L & L. Association.
Heckel vs. Mellon.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and White.)

Fannie Gilsenkamp by her next friend vs. John S. Gilesenkamp John E. Speer appointed commissioner to take testimony.

Hannah Butler by her next friend vs. Chas. Butler; libel in divorce. H. Martin appointed Commissioner to take testimony.

John King vs. Anna Maria King. Gilbert M. McMasters appointed Commissioner to take testimony.

Wm. Schaun vs. Abraham Campbell. Rule on Theodore Woods to file his account as receiver within thirty days.

Trial List for To-day.

Turner vs. Shermerhorn et al.
Toussant vs. Gangwish et al.
Michael vs. McClay.
McMichael vs. Hawkins et al.
Sampson et al. vs. Negley.
Nicols vs. Johnson.
Ewing vs. Rafferty.
Duncan vs. O'Hara.
Rosenberg & Co. vs. Niccols & Shaw.
Singhose vs. Reynolds.
Jec vs. Ernstein & Co.

Orphans' Court.

(Before Judge Hawkins.)

In the matter of the petition of the estate of Celeb Russell, deceased. Agreement of heirs filed, and a settlement of the remainder of the estate ordered.

John Maurer, deceased. Petition of widow for citation to Adam Arras, administrator, to account. Order made for citation, returnable on the 22d inst.

Estate of James McGonnegie, deceased. Rule on Wm. Wilton to show cause, &c., made absolute, and re-sale of lots sold to Wm. Wilton, ordered at his costs, loss and expense. Sale returnable June 10th.

Estate of Robert Watson, deceased. Minas Tindle, one of the Commissioners, having declined, upon agreement of all parties, W. W. Thompson was substituted as Commissioner.

Jane Scott et al., Robert McKibbin appointed guardian.

Archibald Galbraith and Charles McCarthy, deceased. Widows' appraisments presented and approved *nisi*.

In the matter of real estate of Mary A. Robbins, deceased. Decree made, setting aside sale of real estate to John Quinlivan, and order to refund purchase money.

Nellie Black, minor. Petition of Ellen Hawdon, guardian, for leave to execute quit claim and carry out parol partition between the heirs of Michael Howden and heirs of John Marshall, both deceased. Decree made.

Mary McMonigle et al. Felix Nicholson appointed guardian of all the minor children of Rose Hannon, deceased.

Florence Myrtle Bryson. David Bryson appointed guardian.

John Porter Jackson. Susan McDonnell appointed guardian.

Michael Hagmeier, deceased. Petition of administrators for leave to mortgage real estate of deceased for the payment of debt. Order made.

Estate of Andrew Boyd, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved *nisi*.

This Court will take up the audit list as published, on Monday morning at ten o'clock.

Criminal Court.

(Judge Kirkpatrick.)

The case of Elia Crawford vs. John A. Stroune, for seduction, will be resumed today.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
J. M. Caldwell et al.	Patrick Patton,
Ruth Smith,	P. J. Sweeny,
Joseph Starkey,	J. McCord et al.
John H. Goe,	Ferd. Bening,
Albert Saddler,	Louis Greeny,
James Dunn,	Michael Mead,
James Fletcher,	Charles Lynch,
J. Campbell et al.	Robert W. Mains,
Valentine Post,	Wm. DeLaney (2)
Jno. Griffin (2),	F. J. Gee,
Jacob Galloway,	Wm. Tell.
M. Cassiday.	

Court Brevities.

JOHN YOUNG, a bit of a red-headed boy, yet one of the most accomplished pickpockets in the city, was retired to the Workhouse for a term of four years on two charges of larceny.

JOE BROWN will pine in jail for ten days in order to satisfy the law, although he alleges, as does his counsel also, that he never knew that he was being tried. The Court was of the opinion that the jury was right in bringing the verdict, hence the sentence.

JUDGE KIRKPATRICK "salted" Mathews away for nine years on three charges of receiving stolen goods from Pigeon & Swipe-hart and his crew on St. Patrick's Day. He also gave notice to any other "fence" keepers who might be present, or who might hear of it, that this was only a sample of what they would get if he ever got hold of them.

JUDGE STOWE granted a rule on Louisa Hoffman, administratrix of the estate of Charles Bray, to show cause why a commission should not issue to take testimony of the Concordia Building and Loan Association to perpetuate evidence in the matter of a lost deed for a lot in the Fifth ward, formerly the property of Chas. Bray.

FORMERLY ZUCK et ux. filed a bill in equity in No. 1 on Saturday against Wm. Bellsteit to have him restrained from selling or disposing of the property at No. 344 Bebecca street, Allegheny, which he bought at Sheriff's sale. It is alleged that there was an arrangement agreed upon, by which Elizabeth Zuck was to redeem the property, and that the defendant won't give it up. Hearing set for Friday.

MESSRS. GILBRAITH and Bayne presented a petition to Judge Kirkpatrick on Saturday last from the Burgess and Council of Chartier's borough, praying for the removal of John McBroome, constable, against whom it is charged that he is in the habit of discharging prisoners from the lock-up for a consideration. Mr. W. F. Roob presented a counter petition for the ex-Burgess and ex-Council, in which the accused official is set down as being efficient, pure and much abused. The Court refused to remove him, but instructed the petitioners of the first part to prosecute him for misdemeanor in office if this charge was true.

A YOUNG ATTORNEY, whose name has not been made public yet, was caught in the act of stealing a blank naturalization paper from a drawer in the Prothonotary's office on Saturday. Clerk Milliken kept an eye on him until he was just in the act of stamping the county seal on it, when he was confronted by those who had been watching him. He looked very sheepish and no doubt feels uneasy still, as this is a grave offence. It is supposed that he was trying to get a client naturalized without going through the forms prescribed by law. It is not known whether the matter will be brought to the attention of the Court or not. It certainly ought to be.

Acknowledgment.

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 6, 1876.

Mr. Henry C. Ayers, General Agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company:

DEAR SIR:—Accept thanks for your promptness in paying the insurance on the life of David L. Fleming, deceased.

This case is a very marked illustration of the advantages arising from a Life Insurance Policy in a company of acknowledged high character.

Mr. Fleming's policy was dated May 26, 1875. He made but one payment of $98.54, and to-day his heirs are in receipt of your sight draft on New York for $3,000.

Very repectfully yours, &c.,
LEVI H. HARRIS,
ELIZABETH A. FLEMING,
Administrators.

J. B. Carson,

The Popular Tailor, of 48 Sixth street, has on hand a very large assortment of checks, plaid, etc., for spring suits, which all intending to get suits will do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

ANNIVERSARY SERMON.

Interesting Recollections of the First U. P. Church.

Rev. W. J. Reid, D. D., pastor of the First U. P. church, Seventh avenue, concluded his fourteenth anniversary sermon yesterday morning, to a largely increased audience, from the text, Psalm 48, verses 12 and 13: "Walk About Zion," etc. The speaker again stated that the congregation was organized November 21, 1801, and then proceeded to give the remainder of the history of the congregation. Rev. Mr. Anderson, subsequent to the death of the lamented Dr. Bruce, received and accepted a call, and entered on the discharge of his duties as the third pastor of the congregation, but owing to delicate health was forced to ask to be released, and died July, 1847. The number on the communion roll was 275 at the close of his labors. Here another beautiful tribute was tendered to the memory of this faithful and devoted servant of Christ. Rev. Hans W. Lee succeeded Rev. Mr. Anderson as the fourth pastor, and in the month following his settlement Samuel George, George Rodgers and John Herron were elected and ordained as ruling Elders. Mr. Herron separated from the congregation and is now in another church. In the year 1851, owing to the increase in the congregation, the old church was thrown down to make room for the commodious edifice they now occupy, which was built at a cost of about $11,500. During its erection the congregation worshiped in the Evangelical Lutheran church opposite. In the year 1853 steps were taken to send a missionary to India, and in this movement the congregation in Allegheny (now 2d U. P.) joined, both the congregations pledging themselves to raise $300, each making $600. Rev. Mr. Lee and Rev. Samuel Collins were appointed by the Synod as missionaries. This congregation strongly opposed their pastor being taken, and Mr. Collins declining to go both gentlemen were released by the Synod, and Messrs. Gordon and Tate were sent in place of them. The speaker here stated that on last Sabbath he noticed one of the converts of that mission in the seat of the Treasurer of the church. In the spring of 1853 Mr. Lee was, from failing health, compelled to resign, and soon after died from an attack of typhoid fever. The membership at his resignation was 450. Mr. Lee on his death bed felt that the great truths of the gospel were very precious to him. Here the speaker pronounced a fitting eulogy on the death of this servant of Jesus, who had labored so faithfully in the cause. Rev. S. B. Reed was tendered by the congregation a call, which he accepted, making him the fifth pastor of the church. Subsequent to his settlement, and in the month of May, 1858, the negotiations pending between the Synods of the Associate and Associate Reform Churches for a union of the two bodies were consummated by both Synods meeting in two and meeting at the corner of Smithfield street and Seventh avenue. The Moderators met, joined arms, the members following the initiative of their leaders and doing likewise. They proceeded by the way of Smithfield street, Fifth avenue and Market street to the City Hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. After the devotional exercises, D. D. McCarrach, Moderator of the Associate Reform Synod, advanced to Dr. Joseph R. Cooper, Moderator of the Associate Synod; they clasped their right hands, and shortly the marriage ceremony was announced as complete, and the new church hereafter to be known as the United Presbyterian Church. Jas. Reed and Mr. Alexander were elected elders in place of the old ones of this congregation. They subsequently withdrew, and are now in other congregations. Shortly after the reunion a series of troubles arose in the congregation. A considerable of a minority on April 12, 1859 petitioned the Monongahela Presbytery for supplies, which was granted. They commenced with preaching in the Hall of the Neptune Engine House, Allegheny (now 2d U. P.) joined, both the congregations pledging themselves to raise $300, each making $600. Rev. Mr. Lee and Rev. Samuel Collius were appointed by the Synod as missionaries. This congregation strongly opposed their pastor being taken, and Mr. Collins declining to go both gentlemen were released by the Synod, and Messrs. Gordon and Tate were sent in place of them. The speaker here stated that on last Sabbath he noticed one of the converts of that mission in the seat of the Treasurer of the church. In the spring of 1853 Mr. Lee was, from failing health, compelled to resign, and soon after died from an attack of typhoid fever. The membership at his resignation was 450. Mr. Lee on his death bed felt that the great truths of the gospel were very precious to him. Here the speaker pronounced a fitting eulogy on the death of this servant of Jesus, who had labored so faithfully in the cause. Rev. S. B. 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